

[JULY 1, 1865]

ILLION ENVELOPES sold annually  
PARKING and GOTTOW, 24, OXFORD-STREET, W.  
each envelope 2d 6d per 1,000  
each 6d per 1,000

000 BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS,  
and Church Services.  
PARKING and GOTTOW,  
24 and 26, OXFORD-STREET, W.

000 of THE 2s. PRIZE WRITING  
CASES have been sold. By post 2d stamp.  
PARKING and GOTTOW,  
24 and 26, OXFORD-STREET, W.

SHEETS of NOTE PAPER for 6d.  
120 sheets of Thick Note for 1s.  
PARKING and GOTTOW,  
24 and 26, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

OF THE VALLEY BROOD, 8s 6d,  
Carved Ivory, exact shape and colour of the real  
entire, 10s 6d. Other Bows, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.  
Sale per post.  
SCOTT, Jeweller, 15, King William-street, E.C.

NETT'S WATCHES, 6s and 6d. Cheap-  
in gold and silver, in great variety, of every con-  
struction, from those to silver gins. Every watch is fully  
and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe  
the best workman's watch ever made. Free and safe  
by orders to JOHN HENNETT, Watch Manufacturer,  
65 and 67, Chancery-lane.

ON HORSEBACK.—Boats of Laughter.  
The extraordinary performance of Funch on his famous  
steer, with the laudable aid of his friend the Clown,  
will be daily at 25, Strand. The pair sent post free for  
—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 25, Strand.

MAGIC DONKEYS.—Boats of Laughter.  
These wonderful animals go through their extraor-  
dinary daily, at 25, Strand, from 10 till 6. The pair  
sent post free for 14 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 25, Strand.

TEAM ENGINE MODELS.  
These models are working free to any en-  
gineer in England. 6d. each. A COMPENDIUM OF PHOTO-  
graphy, giving full instruction post-free 7 stamps.—FRED.  
Oulton, 29, Skinner-street, London.

INGENIOUS POCKET TIMEPIECE.  
With Case Complete, warranted to denote Solar Time cor-  
rectly, giving full instruction post-free 7 stamps.—Went  
Kilner, near Stourbridge.

IVANISM or NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,  
PAIN, PARALYSIS, &c.

LOAN, a TEST of REAL VOLTAIO  
BELT. Galvano-Pneum. Chain Bands, Pocket Bel-  
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# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 108.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

ONE PENNY.

## SCENES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The illustration given below represents one of those scenes which, we regret to say, are of too frequent occurrence in the Southern States of America since the enforced emancipation of the slaves. Infuriated slaveholders, with their overseers, obtain forcible entrance to the cabins of their former slaves, and possess themselves of all property therein, on the score that it belongs to the owners of the estates whereon the slaves reside. The authorities, however, have adopted such energetic measures that the ex-slaveholders are completely cowed, and Bambo, his wife, and little ones now remain unmolested in their own cabin.

## LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

ABOUT half-past ten on Wednesday night, May 31, a large crowd congregated at our Court-house, and demanded the keys of the goal. As the sheriff, though somewhat frightened, refused to deliver them, an entrance was forced, and the wounded and dying bushwhacker, or, as he says, commissioned captain in the Confederate army, Thomas Rose, was seized, and, still bleeding from the wounds received but a few hours before in his capture, dragged through the streets about a mile out to the prairie. There, too weak to stand, and well aware that his last hour was come, he lay down

on his side and asked for some one to pray with him. A soldier put the question, "Is there any one here that will pray for this man?" A German entered the ring and volunteered his services, stating that he endorsed the actions of the mob, that the man deserved death, and it was right that he should die, but he would pray that God might be merciful to him. After he had finished his prayer, if such it could be called, we gained admission to the ring, and seated ourselves by the wounded man. He presented a spectacle of abject misery. His head was bare, his hair and beard covered with dust, and the beard loaded with the clotted blood which oozed from his mouth and nostrils; his shirt, torn open, showed his breast, stained with blood, and much swollen from his wound. The glimmer of four or five lighted candles, mingled with dusky moonbeams, shed a stilly light upon the man, and we confess that the whole scene made us feel a little strange, and had we not been present we would have been gratified. He appeared to be much fatigued, but exhibited a great degree of nerve and firmness under the circumstances, which, our readers will admit, were very trying. We got what information we could from him, but were much interrupted by others propounding questions, and by his frequently stopping to gasp for breath. He was a Missouri man, with a wife and three children; but his house was burned by soldiers, and he found he could not stay at home,

and so joined Kirby Smith. He endeavoured to exonerate the man and boy now in custody, and said they knew nothing of him or his company. He said he was about to quit raiding, and go South. But here the crowd became so eager to hang him that we could learn no more, and were invited to leave the ring, which we did with as much rapidity as possible. A rash was made for the prisoner, and he was dragged to the tree where he was to be executed. He did not display any weakness of spirit or cowardice, but seemed to nerve himself for the worst. He was placed upon some boxes as a platform, with his hands pinioned behind him, but before the rope was put round his neck he faltered and fell backwards to the ground. This caused much confusion, and cries were raised of "The him where he lies;" he asked to be shot, and spoke of his wife and children, but he was again placed upon the stand, the boxes were kicked over, and he was dangling in the air. Some of the people caught hold of him, and started him to swing to and fro, and some very coarse jests were uttered, which we must decline to print. Some one in the crowd gave a warning to "Coppersheads and rebels," and a round of cheers was given. This closed the affair. We have lately served a short time in the United States army, and witnessed several rough scenes, but this outdid them all. The man deserved death, but we do not believe in this sort of execution.—Quincy Herald.



SCENES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.



## General News.

CURIOUS LEGAL QUESTION.—MARRYING AN AUNT.—At the Sheffield Town Hall, on Thursday, a young Irishman named Bradigan was summoned to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay a part of the cost of maintaining his stepdaughter, who is in a reformatory. A very curious point arose in the case. It appeared that on the 15th instant a woman, who gave the name of Rittigan, was summoned for the same purpose in regard to the child, of which she is the mother, and she then said that she was not personally liable, being married. She indicated the present defendant as her husband, and he was made acquainted that in marrying her he had married her responsibilities, one of the most onerous being the maintenance (in part) of a daughter who is undergoing the education in a reformatory. He had married the mother of the child, but that mother was also his aunt; and all persons are debarred the privilege of marrying either their grandmothers or their aunts, the marriage was illegal, and the responsibility aforementioned had no existence. The defendant was born in New York, and left that city to reside in Sheffield some years ago. Mrs. Bradigan, or Rittigan, or Hannigan (there was a delightful uncertainty about everything but the last syllable of the name) was sister to the defendant's father, and she had lived in this town for a long time without being aware that her brother and her nephew were in it. She met the defendant, and being a widow, induced him to fall in love with her, although she is much his senior, and they were married at St. Matthew's Church, in Carver-street, having good reasons, doubtless, for eschewing the churches of their own religion. The defendant was not aware that he was marrying his aunt, and it did not appear that she was aware of the relationship. An accidental meeting between the woman and her brother disclosed the relationship, and the defendant left his aunt at once. This, in substance, was the ground upon which the plea of non-liability was put forward by Mr. Chambers, and he brought forward a certificate of the marriage at St. Matthew's, evidently with the intention of proving the illegality of the thing. Mr. Smith, however, very closely examined the defendant's father as to his relationship to the defendant's wife, and was not at all satisfied that it had been proved, and that the story had not been concocted in order to enable the parties to get rid of the responsibility of maintaining the child. He took the certificate as proof that there had been a marriage between the parties, and there being no evidence that that marriage was illegal, he advised the magistrates to make an order upon the defendant, which was done. If there had been an illegal marriage the defendant would at liberty to apply to the court whose privilege it is to deal with such cases. Mr. Smith remarked that if the statements which had been made were correct there would very soon be a crowd of Irish children without any parents at all.

## FRANCE.

It is reported from Matamoras, via Broadville and New Orleans that the Mexican Republicans under Negrete have been defeated in a recent battle with the Imperialists, losing 700 killed, 2,000 prisoners, and Negrete himself captured.

AMERICA.

**MURDER IN FRANCE.**—The Court of Assizes of the Manche, France, has just tried a labourer named Goupil for having on the 24-th November last murdered a farmer named Bazire, residing at La Gohanniere, by discharging a gun at him loaded with small shot; Bazire's widow, and a former named Leveilly, aged seventy, were likewise charged with having instigated Goupil to commit the crime; and Goupil's wife was accused of having been an accessory before the fact. It appeared from the evidence that Bazire, who possessed eight or ten acres of land, which he cultivated himself, was a man of miserly habits, who thought only of making money. He half-starved his wife, and even made her enter the service of the prisoner Leveilly in order that he might receive her wages. While the woman lived with Leveilly an improper intimacy arose between them, and they soon came to the resolution of murdering Bazire, in order that they might be married. Goupil owed Bazire sixty francs, which he was unable to pay, and as the latter threatened legal proceedings, he one day, in the presence of Bazire's wife, threatened to murder him. Soon afterwards Madame Bazire and Leveilly offered him 300 francs if he would carry out his threat, and the bargain was ultimately concluded in the presence of Goupil's wife. Some days later Goupil lay in wait for Bazire and shot him. The prisoners pretended that Bazire had died in consequence of a bad rupture with which he was afflicted, and succeeded in getting him buried without a post-mortem examination. However, the woman who laid out the body saw the wounds and was induced to keep silence for a time, but at last informed the police of what she had seen. This story having been examined and examined the crime was evident, and suspicion fell on the widow, who was consequently arrested. When interrogated she confessed all the particulars of the murder, and implicated the others, who admitted that she had told the truth. In court, all the prisoners, except the woman Goupil, freely owned their share in the crime; but the latter declared that she had no part in it. The jury, thinking she was only acted under her husband's influence, accordingly acquitted her, but found the three others guilty, and the court sentenced Goupil and the widow Bazire to hard labour for life; while Leveilly, owing to his age, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

Below the magis rates at Bishop Auckland — *See-on-the-Chronicle*.  
 Be. w. on. of 24s., 25s.6d. and upwards. Piano for sale, full compass, from £18 18s. Also all other Musical Instruments at the lowest possible prices. A. E. Trow's Warehouse, 263, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.—*Advertisement*.

No. 1000 Complete without a WULLON, AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE — Sewing, copiers, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of perfect family Machine. Price £10.0.0. Cash, or by instalments. Address:—*Advertisement*.

Mrs. Obetwynd: I am afraid I did not. Mr. Obetwynd was called as a witness, in his examination at some length. He said, he said, he established; but he made his wife no allowance of income of her own, not only that she had none year more, of which he said he did not know. Before 1892 he had spoken to her about her estate, he said, the beginning of their "quarrels" time said, began, indeed, as early as the year 1890 or so, and he found she was getting into debt, and about it, and told her that he would not be accountable for her. This occurred constantly when Christmas or Midsummer. This continued until May 1894. Accounts were then sent in.



ews.

## ACTION CONCERNING A LADY'S WARDROBE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried a case *Morgan v. Chetwynd*.

This was an action by a ladies' tailor for goods to the amount of £24 13s supplied by plaintiff to the defendant's wife.

Defendant denied his liability. Mr. Karlake, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenheim appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffiths for the defendant.

The goods consisted of serge, materials for dresses, riding trousers, &c., supplied by the plaintiff, on the lady's orders, at Hyde, in the Isle of Wight, where she was then staying. The bill of particulars were as follows:—

"October, 1862.—12½ yards white serge, at 3s. 6d., £23s. 9d.; 12½ yards mauve, at 4s., £21s. 6d.; 3 yards rose, at 4s., 12s. July, 1863.—Paid carriage of box, 8s. 2d.; 8 yards military braid, at 6d., 4s.; fine draught serge habit, body and skirt, braided, &c., pair trousers to match, £4 12s.; altering white serge skirt, 2s.; French blue serge jacket, braided, &c., £1 18s.; French blue serge waistcoat, 18s.; French blue serge skirt, £3 8s.; striped serge jacket and waistcoat, Garibaldi and skirt braided and corded, £7 8s.; fine French blue serge Garibaldi, £1. Total, £24 13s. 11d."

The general outline of the case upon the evidence was as follows:

—Mrs. Chetwynd was the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, and the niece of the present Lord Shrewsbury. Her husband was the son of the late and is the brother of the present Sir George Chetwynd, and he had been for some years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant in his county, and moved to the best society. He had lived near Rugeley, Staffordshire, until the death of his mother, when he went to reside at Longdon Hall. The lady had upon her marriage a settlement of a very considerable amount of her own property, a present interest to the amount of £6,000, and a future, or reversionary, interest to the amount (it was said) of £20,000 or £30,000. Under the settlement, however, only £3,000 was invested, in which her husband took the first life interest, which, upon the sum of £3,000, came to an income of £120 a year. She married Mr. Chetwynd in 1854, and after 1860, when he went to live at Longdon Hall, Staffordshire, she appeared to have managed her household in the usual way. It appeared that he kept a large establishment of horses and servants, and hunted constantly. His wife also hunted with his knowledge and approval. The articles in question were ordered, it will be observed, in the years 1862 and 1863. She admitted that, before this, from time to time, her husband complained of her extravagance; she said he had not expressly forbidden her to order goods on credit until a little while before she left him, which was in January, 1864, after these goods were ordered. He, indeed, stated that as early as 1860 or 1861 he had complained to her of her extravagance, and forbade her to contract debts, telling her that he would not be accountable for them. But he did not state any public notice, or any notice to tradesmen not to trust her until after she had left him in January, 1864. This was some time after all these goods had been ordered and received. And in February she had commenced a suit in the Divorce Court against him for his alleged misconduct. It was in that month her husband for the first time issued a public notice that he would not be responsible for her debts. The present debt, however, had, it will be observed, then already accrued.

Mr. Karlake, in opening the case, said that defendant was the Mr. Chetwynd who had lately become so painfully notorious, and was now no longer a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Staffordshire.

Mr. Morgan, the plaintiff, briefly proved supplying the various items of the claim upon Mrs. Chetwynd's orders before she left her husband, although it was while she was temporarily staying at Hyde. The things, however, were mostly sent to Longdon Hall.

Mrs. Chetwynd was called as a witness, and stated that Mr. Chetwynd had seen and admired the dresses, and, indeed, desired her to get one of them, and that all the articles were ordered and received while they were still living together in 1863, and some of them were sent down there by the plaintiff. At the beginning of 1864 she said she left him, and had not since then lived with him. She had commenced a suit against him, she said, for dissolution of marriage on the ground of his misconduct.

In cross-examination by Mr. James it was elicited from Mrs. Chetwynd that on her marriage she had a settlement of about £3,000, on which the interest receivable would be about £120 a year. Since 1862, however, she said she had not received a farthing from this source. For some years, she said, she had a separate banking account, and drew checks upon it; but this ceased in 1862. She was then pressed as to the amount of the debts she had incurred, as to which she stated, that Mr. Chetwynd had made a statement in the Divorce Court which was false. She could not state the exact amount of the debts, she said, but not as much as had been represented. Her husband had the means of ascertaining, and she had asked him in vain, to be allowed to assist him in so doing. She was asked if she had not been a witness in one or two other similar actions against him, but she said, "I am a most unwilling witness; nothing can be more unpleasant than to give evidence against him." She was then asked whether she had not had articles from other houses, and admitted that she had, "but not all," she said, "for herself. Some were for another person, whose name she declined to state." When asked why, she answered, "that she did not wish to bring any other person's name into the matter; it might be very disagreeable." She was then examined minutely as to particular accounts. Being asked as to one, a copy of which was handed to her, she said, "I should like to see the original. I have already seen falsified statements; one list I saw was false, and I am obliged to be particular."

Mr. Karlake: Mrs. Chetwynd has had good reasons for this suspicion.

Mr. James: Possibly, but not in this instance. The learned counsel proceeded with his examination and produced the original account alluded to, containing several items for riding-habits, hunting-habits, &c. She admitted that some of these were for her, others were not.

Mr. James: Did not Mr. Chetwynd sometimes expostulate with you on your extravagance?

Mrs. Chetwynd: He has made remarks of that sort.

Mr. James: Has he not often blamed you for extravagance?

Mrs. Chetwynd: Since I left him; not often before.

Mr. James: Not often; but sometimes. Has he not forbidden you to get things in his name?

Mrs. Chetwynd: I think he said something of that sort; what it was I cannot really remember, nor when it was. I think not long before I left, which was in January, 1864. She went on, in answer to other questions, to state that these bills were made out in her name, and received and paid by her.

Mr. James: I am afraid you did not keep very accurate accounts?

Mrs. Chetwynd: I am afraid I did not.

Mr. Chetwynd was called as a witness, in his own defence, and examined at some length. He paid, he said, the expenses of the establishment; but he made his wife no allowance, as she had an income of her own, not only that she had mentioned, but £56 a-year more, of which he said he did not know until recently. Before 1862 he had spoken to her about her expenses, and it was, he said, the beginning of their "quarrels." These complaints, he said, began, indeed, as early as the year 1860 or 1861. Bills came in, and he found she was getting into debt, and he was very angry about it, and told her that he would not be accountable for the debts she incurred. This occurred constantly when the bills came in at Christmas or at Easter. This continued until the time she went away in 1864. Accounts were then sent in and claims were made.

Mr. Karlake objected that not only his client, the plaintiff, but the wife herself had no knowledge of these claims, and had in vain applied for information about them.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was competent to the defendant to prove that at the time these things were ordered his wife had abundance of such things, for undoubtedly if she had she could not buy more on credit, but the evidence must be of actual supplies of such goods prior to, not after, the commencement of this account. The mere fact of bills being sent afterwards was not enough.

Mr. Chetwynd was then examined as to what his wife had said about his expressing a wish that she should have such a dress as that ordered, which he utterly denied, and he also denied that he had seen the dresses. Being asked if he knew how many dresses his wife had, he answered bluntly, "One for every day in the year, I should say." (Laughter.) He denied what his wife had said as to his admiring one of the dresses, and he declared that he had no idea that she was contracting any debt with the plaintiff. He admitted the receipt of the 500l. from his wife, but denied the receipt of any other moneys from her, though she had given him moneys which he had returned to her.

In cross-examination, Mr. Chetwynd was asked as to a notice issued by him in May, 1864, his wife having left in January:—

"Take notice, that I will not be answerable for the debts of my wife, Blanche Chetwynd, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, and niece of Lord Shrewsbury, she having left her home, her husband, and her family, and living in Wimpole-street."

He admitted that this was in May, but said he had given an earlier notice in February. He was asked if this earlier notice was not after proceedings by his wife in the Divorce Court had been threatened or apprehended; and he denied it, and declared that he had no idea of the cause of his wife going away or that she was about to institute proceedings against him until served with process on the 13th of February, 1864.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated that it would not be necessary to enter further into the proceedings in the Divorce Court.

It was then elicited from Mr. Chetwynd that he had a life interest under the settlement; that Longdon Hall belonged to him, and that he was for some years deputy-lieutenant of the county, and moved in the best society. Being asked if he had not in the Divorce Court represented that he had only £500 a year, he declared he could not say, he could not remember. But he positively swore that his income was not £2,000 a year, nor £1,500, nor £1,400, and he thought he could swear it was not £1,300 a year.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the following answers:—"That the articles were necessarily, suitable to the defendant's degree. That Mrs. Chetwynd had not a sufficient supply; that she had not a sufficient allowance; and that there was no express prohibition of her authority before these goods were ordered."

The Lord Chief Justice said the findings of the jury amounted to a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount, which verdict was accordingly entered without any reservation.

## REVOLT AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. BENEDICT.

The *Norfolk News* gives very ample details of the proceedings which have taken place amongst the Benedictine monks during the absence of Father Ignatius in London, which he visited for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions towards the new chapel about to be erected in connection with the monastery. From the statement given in that journal we extract the following particulars:—

"The brethren connected with the monastery complain that he has unconstitutionally assumed the functions of Superior, and decline to submit any longer to what they consider as his arbitrary rule. They maintain that, according to the rule of St. Benedict, they are an elective body, and that the Superior ought to have been regularly chosen by them, whereas it was by his own act that he placed himself at their head; and in further justification of the proceedings which they have now taken, the brethren allege that Ignatius has not acted according to the constitutional rule in his own life, although he has rigidly enforced it upon the others; and that whilst they have been fasting upon two meals per day—and those of the most scanty description—the Superior has been living luxuriously, and partaking of meat two or three times daily, notwithstanding that meat is positively forbidden by one of the Benedictine rules. It seems strange (the brethren say) that, although Ignatius should be constantly receiving visitors and cheerfully conversing in his own room with young people, he should be so strict in enforcing the 'rule of silence' as to impose upon a poor monk who happened to speak to his neighbour the punishment of kneeling three hours on the cold, damp grass in the early morning, in addition to repeating the Psalter; and that he should be so favourable to man-worship as to have introduced a most slavish kind of homage, enjoining his associates of the order never to speak to him unless they went down on their knees, and never to pass him without making a prostration. The above are the grounds, as authoritatively stated, upon which the brethren have been induced to formally excommunicate Ignatius. Last week he went to London, accompanied by Brother Augustine, for the purpose of lecturing in St. Martin's Hall, on behalf of the funds for the erection of a new chapel in Norwich, leaving the prior (Brother Brannock) as his deputy. The brethren took advantage of his absence to convoke a chapter, consisting of Brothers Brannock, Stanislaus, Maurus, Clement, and Philip, being the whole of the monks who were left in the monastery; and during the proceedings which then took place, the appointment by Ignatius of Brother Brannock, as second superior or deputy, was declared null and void, by reason of the brethren, who had the privilege of electing their own officers, not having been consulted; but the prior, on undertaking to obey and carry out to the full the constitutional rules of St. Benedict, was elected to the office by the chapter. At the same chapter it was decided to serve upon Ignatius a citation requiring him to appear before them on the Tuesday following, and answer to his delinquencies."

"The citation was duly served upon Ignatius, who treated it as a good joke, and refused to send any reply."

"A sentence of excommunication was drawn up, when it was ordered that it should be served upon Ignatius."

"The brethren state that Ignatius simply laughed at the sentence of excommunication, telling the messenger, Brother Stanislaus, that his dear brethren must be bewitched, that he had never acknowledged the rule of St. Benedict, that he would not allow his actions to be criticised, and that those who did not think proper to obey him must turn out of the monastery. He also stated that he should put the refractory brethren to penance, and that if the doors were not open to him he should enter by force with a body of police men."

"Such was the state of affairs up to Sunday, when the monastery chapel was the scene of most disgraceful proceedings on the part of an excited mob. The congregation principally consisted of members of the third order, who were favourable to Ignatius, and opposed to the course which had been taken by the monks in his absence. The service was continually interrupted by loud and irreverent observations, and at the conclusion some of the most excited of the mob went so far as to attempt personal violence to the brethren. Brother Maurus told them, in the course of his sermon, that if they would wait patiently and defer their judgment, they would hear a correct statement of the affair: that shame were detestable to honest men and Englishmen; that of all shame the most detestable was a sham monk; and that they who had been left in the monastery were determined not to be sham. All remonstrance failed to appease the excitement of the mob, and whilst the brethren were endeavouring to get them out of the church a large stone was thrown at the preacher."

"On Tuesday evening affairs assumed a totally different phase, the monastery being taken possession of by three bailiffs, who entered in order to distrain upon the furniture and effects, at the suit of the owner of the premises. The arrears of rent amounted to about £60, and it is stated that the landlord was induced to take this legal remedy in consequence of the rebellion which had recently occurred, and which, he thought, would result in the breaking up of the order. Soon after the officers entered they went into the upper rooms for the purpose of taking an inventory of the furniture, &c., telling the monks that their services would in no way be interrupted. In the meantime the brethren were in the monastery chapel, busily engaged in dismantling the altar of its gorgeous decorations, and removing the pictures and crucifixes from the walls. The immense labour which Ignatius and his adherents had previously spent in decorating the place and adapting it to the purposes of a modern monastery did not appear to have any weight whatever with the excited monks, who in a few minutes demolished what had taken months to produce. The chapel is now totally destitute of ornamental effects, and the only vestiges of the monastic order which remain are a few bouquets of faded flowers, a broken crucifix, which hangs on the reading-desk, and a large box which the brethren had previously used as an altar-table, but which is now without its magnificent covering."

"Notwithstanding the part which it is alleged the Rev. Mr. Onseley took in the above recorded proceedings, it is stated that he visited Father Ignatius in London on Tuesday, and cried bitterly, expressing his disgust and horror at the conduct of those who had taken part in the rebellion, and added that he had acted without knowing what he was doing. On the evening of the same day, Brother Maurus addressed the following extraordinary letter from the monastery to Father Ignatius:—

"St. Mary's Priory, Tuesday evening.  
"Rev. Sir—In the name of honesty, decency, and religion, I am forced to appeal again to you. Is it by your will that bailiffs are in possession of the house, that God's most holy altar has been desecrated, and we treated as the very lowest of persons? Is this gentlemanly? But there, I cannot argue with you. I feel every vestige of respect and love I still possess for you ebbing away before these acts of violence. Are you personally blessed against me, individually? Are these threats your proteges fabricate against me in your name the export of your wish? If so, let me go. The Roman Church is, of course, my only refuge. Yet, as God is my witness, I have only given my advice in this affair. Still, if your hatred is against me personally, let me suffer; though I warn you it will make no difference in the resistance you will meet with. Oh Father (I feel you are so in my heart), how will you answer for this injury to our souls at the day of God? For Christ's sake send a word in reply. I scarcely know if I shall be here to receive it. Father Stanislaus is nearly mad.—Yours,  
"MAURUS, O.S.B."

"P.S.—Are we to be starved? Is no food to be provided? Don't interpret this into submission. I cannot submit to you until I feel you act justly. I ask for the right you owe us as members of the order. You know Mr. Ball's never charged rent before. The people are on our side now, since the journals have taken it up. You will be stained for ever if you do not act as a man."

"Rev. J. L. Laro."

"Wednesday passed off quietly, the monks keeping close within the walls of the building all the day. On Thursday at noon Ignatius returned to Norwich, having been prevented from doing so earlier by his lecturing engagements in London. He arrived while Brothers Maurus and Stanislaus were in attendance upon the magistrates at the Guildhall, and, taking advantage of their absence, as they alleged, looked them out, and refused them admission, even for the temporary purpose of removing certain private property which belongs to them. The last heard of them late on Thursday evening was that they were wandering about the city in their monastic garb, and applying at one hotel after another without finding one that would take them in. At a still later hour it was discovered that, after all their professions of abhorrence at Ignatius's tyranny, all except Brother Maurus were once more submissive, and were humbly doing penance for their offences."

## THE GREAT POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

This man who is charged with having committed the fraud on the Nether-Stowey Post-office, in Somersetshire, was, on Friday, brought up at Dublin. Henry Norris, alias John Biesro, alias Hendrick Hamilton, alias J. Henry, alias John Vanderstein, lieutenant in the American navy, New York, thirty-six years of age; Charles Somerville, Plymouth, tailor, thirty-five years of age; and William Harris, London, professor of languages, thirty-two years of age, were brought up in the Dublin Police-court, charged with having, in their possession, at Malahide, county Dublin, on the 29th of June, 1865, £25 9s., a cheque on the Union Bank of London for £500, four valuable gold finger rings, a ring case, a gold watch and chain, four pieces of silk for dresses, one piece of black silk velvet, eighteen new shirts, one French shawl, six pairs of new coloured drawers, six silk pocket handkerchiefs, three silk scarfs, six pairs of new kid gloves, six silk neckties, two dozen shirt collars, twelve pairs of socks, one trunk, one leather portmanteau, one leather hat case, two books containing 191 blank post-office money order cheques, a grey woollen scarf, a stamp for stamping money orders, with the post mark of "Nether-Stowey" post-office on it, some type, a bottle of marking ink, and a green silk umbrella, for which they failed to account satisfactorily, and which they are supposed to have stolen or feloniously obtained. The prisoners were arrested at the village of Malahide, nine miles from Dublin. Mr. Thompson, solicitor, on the part of the General Post-office in Dublin, mentioned to the magistrates that the prisoner Norris, who had taken the name of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., and Messrs. Marsh and Co., Dublin firms of respectability, post-office money orders for 10l. each, purporting to have been issued by the money-order office of Nether-Stowey, under Bridgewater. On the 12th May last a person had gone (he said) to the post-office inspector, and after going through the form of inspecting the arrangements of the office, taken possession of the office stamp and a number of post-office orders. A short time afterwards a number of money orders were presented at various receiving houses (where money orders were issued) by a person named John Henry Wilson, alias "Needle Charley," who obtained money to the extent of about 200l. upon them, but upon his last appearance he was arrested, and after a conviction at the Central Criminal Court, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Captain Hamilton, one of the prisoners at the bar, made his escape from London, went to Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co.'s, in Dublin, and there selected silk and velvet dresses, which he intimated his intention of calling for at a later hour. He did so call, and gave in payment Post-office orders, which, however, turned out, on inquiry, to be forgeries. In Messrs. Marsh's he had bought a diamond and ruby ring, valued £22, for which he likewise gave five money orders for £10 each, which turned out to be forgeries. The arrest of these individuals is entirely due to the promptitude of the cashier of one of the Dublin firms, Messrs. Todd and Burns. The prisoners were, after formal evidence had been given, remanded.

HAT VENTILATION.—During the present hot weather, any method by which the hat may be ventilated deserves the warmest consideration. Mr. John Carter, of 14, London-street, Fenchurch-street, has patented what he calls a "Duplex Hat Ventilator," which is easily and readily attached to the hat, and answers the desired purpose most admirably.

On Monday morning a merchant vessel called the Three Portsmouth police magistrates with port by anchoring his vessel in the dock in the case made and provided the defendant would have been ex-anchored in the position by stress of that at the time, the 29th of last. It moreover appeared that his vessel caused a serious disaster to her fine vessel was coming out of the channel suddenly came in view, in which there was no alternative means, or allow the Mincotaur to get in a manner in which the latter courses to be avoided, but at the more than a single foot between the defendant was fined £5, and 10s. 6d.

Great excitement was at West Auckland, on Friday afternoon an old woman named Elizabeth state at Bildershaw, near that village, robbed by a tramp calling himself former part of the statement has as after was found to be too true. It was question Strange had been going and had visited the house of Mrs. Bink, by a man named Binks, who, as a man, went in, and to his horror covered with blood, and on the murdered. He at once went in pursued across the fields, but who was apprehended. Meanwhile assistance hardly attack, who, it was discovered, eaten and stabbed in several places. f, she was able to state that the piling to commit a criminal assault in most shameful manner, and robbed her had, and had got her clothes and he carried off with him, but which appearance of the young man Binks. It Strange has been twice convicted of the latter occasion he was drummed as described as a bad character. The four years of age, still remains in a state. The prisoner will be brought up Auckland.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

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BY THE SEASIDE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

BY THE SEASIDE, BOURNEMOUTH.

BOURNEMOUTH is what we may style a village of villas. Perched upon the hill-side, and dotting the fir plantations in every direction, are numerous detached buildings—Italian, Swiss, Elizabethan, or mock Gothic in style. Occasionally two and even more of these styles are combined in the same building; still, what is commonly called the Italian, is by far the prevailing character. The reader knows what we mean—those little houses with whitened walls and a patch of garden-ground, locked at a distance for all the world like tiny chimney ornaments. When, however, you come to view them close-up, you find them by no means contemptible habitations, as many have spacious and lofty apartments, and nestle the whole of them are charmingly situated among magnificent shrubs and beds of flowers. Here are no terraces, like the four sides of a London square drawn cut in line, as at Brighton or St. Leonards—long rows of houses with area steps, and guarded with miles of iron railings. Its habitations are one striking feature of the place; another is its extensive and secluded pleasure-grounds, which, thickly planted with groves of fir trees, afford shelter from the passing shower, the cold east wind, and the fierce rays of the midday sun.

The visitor will naturally enough at once direct his steps to the

shore to see the character of the bathing accommodation which the place furnishes, and to gaze for a while on the broad expanse of sea which lies spread out before him. The cliffs, on either hand, though mostly of sand and clay, are bold and varied in form, and sufficiently tall and picturesque to present somewhat of an aspect of grandeur. The bright colours of the strata strikingly contrast with the bluish green tone of the ocean and the somber tints of the pine woods and moorland that clothe their summits. Eastwards the eye takes in Boscombe and Christchurch Head, the heights of the New Forest, and Hurst and Boldashy Castle, while further on it encounters the bold headland of the Isle of Wight. Westward, it lights upon the woods and tower of Brankesome Tower, then Brankesome Castle and last and far away in the distance, the hills and bays of the Isle of Purbeck. Gorda Oastle being distinguishable in their midst. Beyond these again, are seen Swanage, Ferrel Point, and Durisnoe Bay and Hazards.

Thus walks along the sands are of great interest and beauty. About a mile off in the direction of Christchurch, in Boscombe Chine, one side of which is formed of wild and hills, with pointed ridges, and with deep gullies winding amongst them; the other side rises in round slopes thickly covered with bracken and heath, while in the bed of the ravine a tiny stream frisks and dashes along.

The summit of the slopes are the summer-house and woods of

Boscombe House, the residence of Sir Percy Shelley, and at the Chinese head, just below the high road, a group of kilns and cottages—in a front of which half a score of ruddy children are at their gambols—give life and animation to the scene. Some distance further on is Stourfield House, where the Countess of Strathmore, the wife of Bores—whose cruel treatment of her gave rise to a trial, one of the most singular in the annals of criminal jurisprudence—passed the last year of her eventful life away from the society of the man against whose brutality she was compelled to evince the law's protection. If the visitor bends his steps in the direction of Brankesome, he will pass by a continuous series of chines more or less varied in character. "Inland," says a local writer, "this chine expands and branches out in different directions, the intervening portions of the original surface forming pointed and picturesque promontories. Below there is nothing but the wide spread desolation of storm torrents, the doors lying in slopes, and fane of dry gravel and sand glowing in the sun, and on a clear day dazzling in their brilliancy."

It was in the early summer time that we paid our visit to Boscombe. We found our bath in the sea sufficiently cool, and the number of bathers far from numerous. The place was then comparatively empty; along the sands we recollect to have observed

some groups of young ladies and old maids engaged in deep constitutional studies, and on the jetty was a clergyman and his family searching out the more distant localities with one of Dolland's pocket telescopes; one young gentleman was taking lessons in equitation on a very respectable-looking old donkey; a few young damsels from time to time tripped down to bathe, scarce from the ogling glances of importunate observers. There was an air of quietness about the place, which yet was not solitude, and a sense of beauty which we shall not readily forget. Myriads of rhododendrons were then in flower in every garden, nay, on every bank and in every hedge-row, and their magnificent blossoms threw a halo of splendour around the scene which one could hardly reconcile with the ordinary aspect of our northern climate. The early summer, however, is not the Bournemouth season; the autumn and winter months are those when it is the most frequented. Physicians, however, is always select, and more or less aristocratic. Physicians recommend the place for its double qualities: "whilst the general equability, mildness, and dryness of the climate, render it so eminently serviceable to pulmonary invalids; the elevation of the land, the open country around, the exposure to the sea, yet with shelter from violent winds, give the air those qualities that render it equally grateful to bilious and dyspeptic patients and to the visitor in robust health."

## THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF FISHING IN THE NORTH.

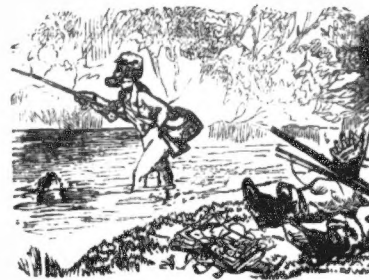
TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED.

Sir,—As an outraged individual, as a father test against the barbarities of salmon fishing in this free country. I have written to the Times and therefore I draw to you, hoping that the by the infamous delusion will deter others, and corpulent tendencies, from listening to the vile of northern friends. Nor let it be denied that

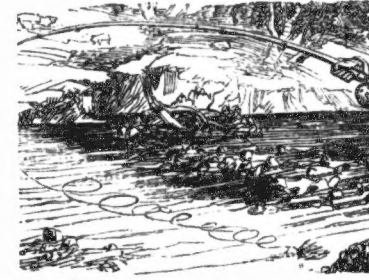


on the subject of this communication, for who practice to fish the great River Thames, and three barrels at Richmond, all at one sitting, as a sportsman needs no vindication.

The cause of all the miseries I have undergone, Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia" M'Favish, suaded me to peruse the wicked book. No vivid descriptions of old gents hauling up mon price, 2s. per lb.) by the score, in an elegant maintaining an agreeable conversation on the



while, then my heated imagination put the question and do likewise?" The tempter, M'Favish, whispered, "Come north, my boy, with me, and end of sport." I listened, and was lost. I was fortunate in taking, in rods tall as the palms, almost big enough to dine off. Indeed, in whose old it was "thatching," I even garnished with a few of these brutes, and one of them nearly that was a trifle; I was prepared for a little after a terrible journey of fifteen hours into



habited country, we arrived on the banks of the Thames, my course began to fall; but adjusted his rod, line, &c., stepped into the manner, and commenced vigorously whipping with a line of infinite length, the question—"Can this be pleasure?" However, M'Favish—"By Jove, just rose a regular spirit; and having at last got all my appointed proceedings with cast 1. Cast 2. Cast 3 was made in a rage, and the consequent



that of a cart-whip, and, lo! my beautiful either took life and flew away, or, preferring to drowning, exploded and left no trace. With some awe and infinite trouble, I made cast 4. Involving a dreadful single other vegetables, and followed by intense d



According to the more young gentleman was taking lessons in reading, and the more respectable-looking old doctory; a few young gentlemen, on time in time tripped down to bathe, secure from the prying glances of impatient observers. There was an air of being about the place, which yet was not solitude, and a sense of being lonely about the place, which yet was not loneliness. The sandronds were then in flower in every garden, nay, on every bank and in every hedgerow, and their magnificent blossoms threw a halo of splendour around the some which one could hardly reconcile with the ordinary aspect of our northern climate. The early summer, however, is not the Boornemonth season; the autumn and winter months are those when it is most frequented. The company, moreover, is always select, and more or less aristocratic. Physicians do not deem the place for its durable qualities, whilst the general quality, mildness, and dryness of the climate renders it so eminently serviceable to pulmonary invalids; the variation of the weather, and the open country around, the exposure to the sea, yet with shelter from violent winds, give the air the qualities these render it equally grateful to bilious and dyspeptic patients and to the visitor in robust health.

—in front of which half a score of ruddy-faced children are at their elbows—give life and animation to the scene. Some distance further on is Stourhead House, where the Countess of Strathmore, the wife of Bowers—whose cruel treatment of her girls riles to a fatal issue—was once a resident. The Countess is a woman of a certain mental, one of the most singular in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, passed the last year of her eventful life away frothed to frothy with the froth of a madhouse, and was brought to the bedside of the man against whose brutality she was complaining to the justice of the laws protection. If the visitor becomes tired in the direction of Brankome, he will pass by the most picturesque of the Chinese more or less varied in character, and branches out in different directions, (Szechow, Szechuan, Szeching, and Szechowang), and, finally, reaching the capital, divides into various portions of the original surface forming pointed, rounded, and jagged promontories. Below there is nothing but the wide-spread desolation of storm torrents, the *debris* lying in slopes, and the dry gravel and sand glowing in the sun, and on a clear day dazzling in their brilliancy.

It was in the early summer time that we paid our visit to Boursa-moeth. We found our bath in the sea sufficiently cool, and the number of bathers far from numerous. The place was then com- paratively empty; along the sand we recoiled to it's observed

place furnishes, and to gaze for a while on the broad expanse of the sea which lies spread out before him. The cliffs, on either hand, although mostly of sand and clay, are bold and varied in form, and sufficiently tall and picturesque to present somewhat of an aspect of grandeur. The bright colours of the strata strikingly contrast with the bushy green tone of the ocean and the somber tints of the pine trees on the mountain slopes. Eastward of the summit, the Bay of Whales and moorland that clothe their summits. The heights of the New Lakes in Bacombe and Christchurch Cattle, the heights of the New Forest, and Hurst and Bobbay Castle, while further on it numbers the bold headland of the Isle of Wight. Westward, the rugged crags upon the woods and tarres of Branksome Tower, when the eye ranges across the wide expanse of the sea, the hills and dunes of Sandown Castle and Island, and far away in the distance, the blue haze of the Isle of Purbeck, Corfe Castle being distinguishable in their midst. Beyond these again, are seen Swanage, Portland Point, and Dorchester Bay and Head.

The rivulets along the sands are of great interest and beauty. About a mile off in the direction of Christchurch, in Bacombe Chase, one side of which is formed of white sand hills, with pointed ridges, and with deep gullies winding amongst them; the other side rises in round slopes thickly covered with brake and heath, while in the bed of the ravine a tiny stream flows and espers along. On the summit of the slope are the summer-house and woods of

BY THE SEASIDE, BOURNEMOUTH.

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THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF SALMON  
FISHING IN THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

**SIR.**—As an outraged individual, as a father and a Briton, I protest against the barbarities of salmon fishing being countenanced in this free country. I have written to the *Times* for redress in vain, and therefore I draw to you, hoping that the narrative of a sufferer by the infamous delusion will deter others, specially gentlemen of corpulent tendencies, from listening to the vile seductive invitations of northern friends. Nor let it be denied that I am an authority



on the subject of this communication, for when I state that it is my practice to fish the great River Thames, and that I once caught three barbel at Richmond, all at one sitting in a punt, my reputation as a sportsman needs no vindication.

The cause of all the miseries I have undergone originated in Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia" M'Favish, once my friend, persuaded me to pursue the wicked book. No sooner did I read those vivid descriptions of old gents hauling up monstrous salmon (market price, 2s. per lb.) by the score, in an elegant and off-hand fashion, maintaining an agreeable conversation on things in general the



while, then my heated imagination put the question, "Why not go and do likewise?" The temple, M'Tarish, was at my elbow, as we departed, "Come, my brother, with me, and I will give you no small reward." I listened, and was lost. I madly invited a small fortune in tackle, in rods tall as the palms in the desert, and flies, almost big enough to dine off. Indeed, in imitation of M'Tarish, who said it was "the thing," I even garished my cap around about with a few of these brutes, and one of them nearly hooked up my eyes; that was a trifle; I was prepared for a little danger. And when, after a terrible journey of fifteen hours into a barren and un-



habited country, we arrived on the banks of a river, not at all like the Thames, my course began to fall; but when M<sup>r</sup>. Tavish, having adjusted his rod, line, &c., repeated, "I will be in good luck, I assure you," and commenced vigorously whipping away in all directions with a line of infinite length, the question forced itself on me—"Can this be pleasant?" However, an exclamation from M<sup>r</sup>. Tavish—"By Jove, just rose a regular whale!"—revived my spirit; and having at last got all my apparatus in order, I commenced proceedings with cast 1. Cast 2 was not satisfactory. Cast 3 was made in a rage, and the consequence was a crack like



—With some awe and infinite trouble, I re-equipped my line, and made cat 4. Involving a dreadful single combat with trees and other vegetable, and followed by intense depression of spirits. At



length an idea struck me—"If I," was only in the water like "I" wish, I might catch hafeal." The thought revived me. Vigorous pull forced my face into all swimmers'—thrusts, I broke through, I resisted no further; and, animated by a stern resolve to do or die, I plunged into the rushing waters. And when I had recovered from the dreadful shock, my courage was rewarded—I caught a beauty. Re-animated, I now dogged away with might and main, till my hands were blistered, and my arms almost dislocated; for six mortal hours did I wrothe, now stuck fast in the mud presently in danger of being carried off by torrents, till, panting and wretched, I was about to abandon myself to rest, when, suddenly, a mighty jerk nearly pulled me headlong into the depths; by re-



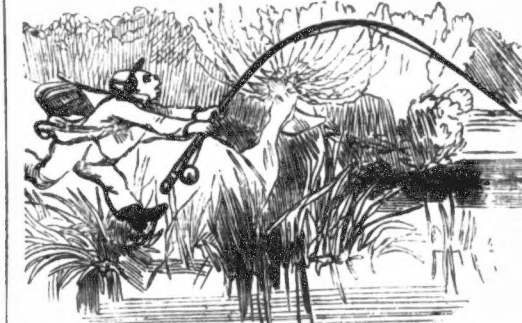
action I fell on my back, while my rod bent double, my reel spun round with a loud whirr, and I had indistinct visions of monstrous fish, apparently at least ten feet long, jumping up and down in the water with a terrible noise. My first fear was lest it should come at and bite me, so I scrambled on to the bank, a ill holding on to the rod with a tenable courage. And then commenced a fearful scene. First, the fish ran me a clear half mile at full speed; then he ran me back again; then he ran over rocks, pitfalls, thorns, nettles, and at last into a deep pool, where no doubt he would soon have settled me, but for M<sup>r</sup>. F<sup>e</sup>arish, who luckily came up at the moment, and while hauling us both out, demanded, with a fawning grin, sole right and title to be called captor of the fish. When safely in the



bank, I indignantly repudiated the claim—fool that I was!—for just at that moment—as I was figuring to myself the exact cost of Mrs. E. and the colossal sum I should be forced to pay as a fine, would be the hour in triumph that he should be studied in perpetual remembrance of the thing—just as I was giving the brew an additional crack on the head with a stone, to make sure that he would not bite me or escape out of the basket I intended to pack him in for London—just as, at that moment four monstrous natives precipitated themselves upon me; they laid hands on me, they called me opprobrious names, they accused me of killing an unclean fish, although



to my eyes I never saw such a beauty. In vain I remonstrated with them; in vain I pointed out that if my prize was unclean, it was the more reason why he should not be left in the river; the brutes would not listen—they yelled a horrible jargon in my ear—out of which I could only understand that I was liable to the laws



of their savage country to a fabulous amount for every pound my salmon weighed. I finally compromised this wretched day's "sport" by tendering a £10 note, which these wretches (calling themselves *beliefs*, too!) took grumblingly. I was now convinced that salmon fishing was a monstrous humbug; made for the nearest



railway; and without again meeting that unfortunate M'Tavish, sought in Hoxton the solace of sympathising friends from the cruelties of mere Scandinavians.

Now, sir, is my case a hard one or is it not? Is salmon fishing an impallion or is it not? Awaiting your reply,  
I am, &c., PAUL PUFFY.

Hoxton, July, 1865

THE RECENT TOULON EXPERIMENTS.

The electrical torpedo or mine, with which civil engineers have done so much admirable work within the last quarter of a century, was first applied to military purposes during the Crimean war; being then employed in the Baltic by the Russian Government as a means of naval defence. Of course this novel use of the contrivance imperatively called for new methods of working, to accord with the altered conditions of the engineering problem, but the requisite adjustment was not to be accomplished at once. Time and experience were needed to that end, and hence the early specimens of the new engine of war were far from being all that were required in point of effectiveness. Only small charges of powder were used in them, and these were fired by percussion, or by the contact of the torpedo with a floating body—a most unsatisfactory plan, and one often proving destructive to friends instead of foes.

The torpedo, therefore, has not hitherto been properly appreciated as a defence in war; nevertheless the fact is now established beyond all doubt that it is as available for defence as ironclads and rifled guns are for attack. Indeed, such is the progress which has recently been made by Mr. Nathaniel J. Holmes and the scientific gentlemen associated with him in this new department of military engineering, that hereafter, in all plans for coast, harbour, and river defence, and in all works for the protection of cities and inhabited places, whether against attack by armies on land or by ships afloat, the electrical torpedo will probably play a most important part. Not only will it modify and strengthen existing plans, but it will greatly reduce the expense of future systems. Against its tremendous force, the strongest ironclads and the heaviest guns will avail little in an attack. The destruction of an entire fleet may be effected by it within ten minutes, and at a distance of ten miles, where the enemy







## THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

## GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Tie up dahlias as they advance, and remove all buds likely to produce inferior flowers. Bud roses in cloudy weather. Propagate double-flowering perennials, and other showy herbaceous plants, by cuttings. Gather the seed-pods of pansies and polyanthus as they ripen. Look over beds frequently, and keep the young shoots of verbena, petunias, &c., neatly regulated.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—Plant out the main crops of celery. Prick out and plant broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and winter greens. Gather herbs for drying. Sow lettuce and radishes for succession. Earthen up growing crops, and keep clear from weeds. If the black fly appears on broad beans, cut off the parts infested. Top the tall sorts of peas, and give the roots plenty of liquid manure. Thin out onions, sow main crop of onions for winter use, and thin previous sowings.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—Protect cherry trees, currants, &c., from the birds. Thin out gross shoots of gooseberries, to admit the sun and light. Clear raspberries from straggling suckers. Pay early attention to strawberries.

## ST. PETER'S DAY IN ROME.

ST. PETER'S DAY, one of the greatest festivals of the Roman populace, and the anniversary of the birth, is seldom witnessed by English visitors, who hurry away to Florence or Naples immediately after the ceremonies of the Holy Week and the festivities of Easter. On page 57 we give an engraving of St. Peter's on St. Peter's Day, from a painting by Mr. Haghe.

Near the centre of the picture, beneath the Dome, is the Baldacchino or Pavilion, forming the high altar, at which none officiate but the Pope himself. It is said to be erected over the precise spot where the Apostle Peter was buried, though Protestants assert that there is no reliable evidence of St. Peter ever having been in Rome. This altar, magnificent from its materials and dimensions, if not from its design or execution, which are also of grandiose character, though full of faults, was designed by Bernini. It is 180 feet high, to the top of the cross. The bronze of which it is composed, and which was torn from the Pantheon, weighs several tons, and the gold with which it is entirely gilt cost 210,000 francs, above £8,000 sterling.

Beyond is the bronze structure containing the chair of St. Peter. This structure is supported on colossal figures, and was designed by Bernini, by order of Alexander VII.

On the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul the great bronze doors of the cathedral are thrown open, and evening mass—vespers—is performed by the Pope in person. There is also a ceremony called the Benediction of the Veils. But the great attraction is the statue of St. Peter, which, like the cathedral, is dressed up for the occasion; the dress being a full papal costume of the present day, triple tiara and all, complete.

## DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE MEDWAY.

In accordance with the arrangements previously made, that the entire length of the Atlantic telegraph cable should be safely coiled away on board the Great Eastern before Midsummer Day, the shipment of the whole was successfully completed on the previous day, and the Great Eastern left her moorings at Saltpan-Reach, near Chatham, for the Nore, where she will remain before she proceeds to Valencia, to commence the undertaking in which so great an amount of interest is taken. Steam was got upon board at an early hour on the morning, and notwithstanding that the machinery of the Great Eastern has not been brought into use for considerably more than twelve months the engines worked with remarkable speed and regularity, while they were stopped and started within a very few seconds after the word was passed.

At half-past twelve in the afternoon the order was given for starting the Great Eastern, and she immediately commenced moving down the Channel towards Garrison Point and the Nore Light. At this time her draught of water was thirty-four feet, and it was this circumstance, together with the fact that she was obliged to be moored stem and stern to prevent her swinging and consequent grounding, which rendered it necessary that she should be removed to anchorage in deeper water. The spot accordingly selected for her was one about five miles below the Nore Light, where there would be a depth of at least seven fathoms at low tides.

On the Great Eastern passing the various vessels of war in harbour the crews crowded the rigging, and saluted the steamer with loud cheers. On board the formidable 84, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Talbot, commander-in-chief, the marines presented arms, while on board the Cumberland, 70, the band, as the Great Eastern steamed past, played alternately, "Rule Britannia" and "Hail, Columbia." The paddlewheels made about six revolutions per minute, and the screw rather more, and this speed was maintained until the harbour was cleared. On rounding Garrison Point the large concourse of spectators who were assembled vociferously cheered as the Great Eastern passed. Accompanying the steamer were the Vivid, Locust, and Sheerness, Admiralty steamers, with three private steamers, the Porcupine standing about half a mile in advance to show the way to be taken.

At a few minutes after two, the anchorage ground below the Nore and the Mouse Lights was reached, and the Great Eastern brought up, the whole of the operations connected with her removal from her old to her new anchorage having been effected without the least accident.

**A BOSTON TRAGEDY.**—The American papers contain a report of a shocking outrage and double murder, near Boston, a short time back. It appears that a young lady, named Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother, twelve years of age, went to Bossey's Wood, in Roxbury, to gather wild flowers and evergreens. Some time afterwards the bodies of both were found. The girl had been outraged, and both children had been murdered. A man has been arrested as having been concerned in the deed, but no direct evidence has been brought against him. Rewards have been offered for the detection of the murderer or murderers. The children had lived with their parents in Boston, and when Mrs. Joyce heard of the sad fate of her only children she swooned, and lost her reason.

**A WAIF.**—A curious incident which occurred last week in Hyde-park explains the reason why human hair has risen within the last two or three years upwards of 100 per cent. in the market. On Tuesday last, about 1.30 p.m., a young gentleman was seen riding slowly through the crowd of equestrians, holding on high at the end of his cane a chignon, as the so heavy lump of hair is technically called, with which the young ladies of the present day delight in decorating the napes of their necks. As the chignon-bearer rode along, looking inquiringly around him, it was most suggestive to observe the almost involuntary manner in which at least two-thirds of the alarmed young women present raised their hands to the backs of their heads, in order to ascertain that the chignons were all right and tight. Whether the gentleman was merely playing the trick for his own private amusement, or whether he had really picked up a lump of false hair which some unlucky girl had accidentally shed, will probably never be known; but the sensation which the incident caused satisfactorily accounts for the increased value of human hair as an article of commerce.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

**BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!**—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1815. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmoniums, Rods, Musical Strings, and all kinds of Strings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—*Advertisement.*

## "SPEECH DAY" AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

On Monday morning his royal highness the Prince of Wales attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Grey, and Lord A. Hervey, left Marlborough House about half-past nine o'clock, for Wellington College, in order to preside at the delivery of speeches by the cadets and award the prizes.

Among those present on the occasion were the Earl of Derby (vice-president), Lord Chelmsford (governor), Lord Eversley (governor), Mr. J. Walter, M.P. (governor), the Countess of Jersey and Lady C. Villiers, Lady C. Wellesley, Sir A. and Mrs. Max, Lady A. Buchanan, Sir J. Pakington, Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Sir W. M. Cope, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir A. Gordon Cumming, Sir D. Cooper, the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, Lady Wiltshire, Hon. J. Ponsonby, Lady Franklin, Dr. Phelps, the Rev. the Master of Sidney, Professor Kingsley, Professor Selwyn, &c., &c.

His royal highness, supported by the Earl of Derby, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, and other distinguished persons, took his seat upon a raised dais at the further end of the room, the rest of the hall being filled to overflowing, and the proceedings were immediately commenced. The Prince presented the Queen's Medal and the chief of the other prizes, the Earl of Derby awarding the fourth.

After the speeches the national anthem was sung, and the visitors adjourned to a spacious marquee in the grounds of the college, where an elegant luncheon had been provided.

After the numerous guests had done justice to the ample repast that had been laid for their refreshment, the Rev. F. Benson, the head master, proposed the health of "The Queen," which was duly honoured. He next proposed that of "The Prince of Wales," and his royal highness replied as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the manner in which my health has been proposed, and return you my best thanks for the becoming way in which it has been received. You may be all aware that it is a source of great gratification to me to find myself again within the walls of Wellington College, and to hear the speaking and deliver the prizes to the successful competitors. It is very pleasing for me to hear how prosperous the general state of the college is; and it is evident that many of my friends have not forgotten that the college owes its name to one of the greatest soldiers that England ever produced. You have also, I am sure, not failed to remember the deep interest the Queen has ever taken in the success of the institution—a success in which my limited father was, if possible, still more interested, and to whose exertions this college owes its origin. It is now my pleasing task to make an announcement to you, which I think I may without indiscretion. At the last meeting of the governors of Wellington College Lord Derby announced that it was his intention to devote the proceeds of his justly celebrated translation of Homer for the purpose of devoting an annual reward to the founder leaving college within the year who shall, in the opinion of the head master, be considered most deserving for his industry and general good conduct. The proof of the sincere interest the noble lord takes in the college will, I trust, be a stimulus for further exertions on the part of my young friends."

Lord Derby responded to "The Health of the Governors," which was then given, and in doing so stated that it was his intention (as the Prince had mentioned) to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of his translation of Homer for the purpose of providing an annual reward for the most worthy foundation leaving college within the year. His royal highness then left the marquee and visited the beautiful little chapel, where a recital on the organ was given by Mr. Edmunds.

Having inspected various parts of the building, the Prince, with Earl Derby and the Rev. E. Benson, walked back to the station for the purpose of returning to town. The special left the Wellington College Station at 3.45, and travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to Charing-cross, which was reached shortly before six.

**THE ELECTIONS.**—In most of the boroughs of England and Wales the nominations will take place on Tuesday next, and none will be later than the day following. In the City of London the nomination may take place as early as Monday, as the writ in its case reaches the returning officer in such a manner that the day of issue may be reckoned as one of the four days fixed by the statute.

**SWIMMING MATCH IN THE SERPENTINE.**—On Monday morning the match between young Gurr, the celebrated two-mile champion swimmer, and Coulter, of the London Swimming Club, for £25 a-side, came off on the Serpentine, the distance being the entire length of the water from the western extremity to the bridge at Kensington-gardens, rather more than a mile. The match attracted an immense number of spectators, and both banks of the river were lined with people, carriages filled with company, and gentlemen on horseback. The start was effected shortly after seven o'clock, both competitors taking the water very evenly on the signal being given. On rising after the plunge they were nearly level, both went away at a smart pace, occasionally they would slightly head each other, but the advantage thus gained was but momentary, and in this manner they continued to progress, and it was the opinion of the most experienced judges, up to the last moment, that the race would prove a dead heat; however, when within a few yards of the bridge, young Gurr put on a tremendous spurt and shot ahead, and despite the strenuous exertions of Coulter, came in a winner by a yard and a half.

**THE ROAD MURDER TRIAL.**—The time is now approaching for the trial of Constance Kent, now imprisoned in Devizes Gaol on the charge of murdering her young half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, in 1860, at Road House, and the arrangements for the trial are so complete that there can be no doubt it will take place at the next Salisbury Assizes. The commission for Salisbury opens on the 19th of July, and we very little business to be transacted. This will no doubt be got through by the evening of the 20th, so that the trial of the Road murder will most probably take place on the 21st, though it is possible it may commence on the 20th. The prisoner will be removed from Devizes Gaol to Salisbury on the 19th or 20th. The demeanour of the prisoner from the period of her commitment at the prison remains, but is supplied daily at the request of her father with dinner from the Bear Hotel, Devizes. The attentions of Mrs. Davies, the landlady of that hotel, to the personal comfort of Miss Kent, we are informed, have been kind and constant. The counsel retained for the prosecution in this remarkable case are Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Lopes, instructed by Messrs. Clarke and Collins, solicitors, of Trowbridge; and the counsel retained for the defence are Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Edlin, and Mr. Ryvenhill, instructed by Mr. Rodway, of Trowbridge. All manner of reports are circulated as to the nature of the defence to be offered, but on this point nothing reliable has transpired. It is only to be hoped that the result may be a satisfactory clearing up of this terrible mystery.

**YOUNG'S ASSOCIATED COGN AND BUSTON PLASTERS** are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—A Y.—without which none are genuine. May be had of most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufacturers, 51, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1, London.—*Advertisement.*

**A FIRST-RATE WHITING CASE** for 2s. (or free by post) for 25 whiting, fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pen, Boston-made. **THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL** was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 80,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORIO, 25, Oxford-street, London.—*Advertisement.*

## WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual examination *fele* and distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place on Saturday, at the schools, Queen's-road, New-cross. Various parts of the house were decorated for the occasion with floral devices, banners, &c., and on the grounds were erected a number of marquees, decorating the interior of which, as well as throughout the grounds, was a goodly sprinkling of flags and banners. The examinations took place in one of the marquees. There was a large attendance of visitors. Earl Russell presided, and amongst those present were Lady Russell and one of her daughters. The children, numbering sixty boys and twenty girls, were arranged in front of the noble chairman, and the good taste displayed in the manner in which they were dressed, and their cheerful, healthy appearance, attracted much observation. The children were examined by Mr. Saunders (examiner to the British and Foreign School), in the Holy Scriptures, English history, reading, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

The answering throughout was very satisfactory, and the illustration with which some of the inquiries made by Mr. Saunders were replied to, showed that the children could not have had any previous knowledge of the questions put to them.

Earl Russell, after distributing the prizes, which consisted of books, writing desks, boxes of colours, and ladies' working-boxes, said that he had great pleasure in presiding and presenting the prizes. He was happy to see that the board of management and the teachers had been so successful in instructing those under their charge, and he trusted that the children having had a good beginning, having had a good foundation, would preserve through life those principles they had acquired at school, and would, he hoped, distinguish themselves creditably in whatever walks of life they might be thrown. He congratulated those who had received the very beautiful prizes which he had the pleasure of distributing, and the scholars generally on the result of the examination, and wished them all through life happiness and prosperity.

On the motion of Mr. LEAF, treasurer, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Earl Russell for his kindness in presiding, after which the company, including Earl Russell, Lady Russell and daughter, betook themselves to an adjoining marquee, where a tastefully-laid-out luncheon was provided. After luncheon,

Earl Russell, who presided, gave the toast of "The Queen," and it was honoured with much cordiality. In giving "The Prince of Wales," the patron of the schools, and the rest of the royal family," the noble chairman said that his royal highness took a great interest in the institution, frequently spoke of it, always expressed his great desire that it might flourish and prosper, and was really anxious that the institution should be a success (Applause).

Earl Russell next gave the toast of the day—"Success to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools." He thought that all who had witnessed the examination that had just taken place must have been well pleased, and they must have been pretty fully convinced of the admirable teaching which the children received. It must be a very great consolation to those engaged in the warehousemen and clerks' businesses to know that they could rely on such an institution as this, and he believed its influences were good in many ways. As they all knew, in ancient times there were many guilds and corporations in the City of London, and anybody wanting information on the point would, by going into Guildhall, see the walls marked all over with the names of the different companies. These were the ties which bound men together in ancient times, and, indeed, at the present day also; but there were also at the present day other institutions of very great value, and which had the effect of binding men together for the accomplishment of a large amount of good; but it did not follow that because a person happened to be a member of any of these guilds that he of necessity belonged to the particular business from which it took its name. For instance, he remembered a gallant admiral, a great friend of his, and himself attending a dinner which was given at Greenwich by the Company of Spectacle Makers, and hearing his gallant friend called a brother spectacle maker. (Laughter.) Nor was it to be supposed that because the Prince of Wales was a member of the Fishmongers' Company that he was a fishmonger in the common acceptance of the term. (Benevolent laughter.) Indeed, he himself had the honour of being a fishmonger, but he could assure them that he never sold fish. (Boas of laughter.) He thought it was very advisable that those who were engaged in the businesses of the City of London should have this sort of connexion with each other. They thereby, he believed, created and fostered among themselves kindly and charitable feelings.

Coming back to immediate objects of the toast, the noble earl said the direct advantage of the warehousemen and clerks' schools was to bind together a number of persons who carried on the same occupation, and who were thereby enabled to indulge in the kindly feelings of charity and benevolence with which they were endowed, and also enabled those who were less fortunate to enjoy the advantages of the institution in the excellent education which it afforded their children. He trusted, therefore, that the building now being raised for the institution near Croydon would soon be the abode of many children who would hereafter add to the wealth and strength of the City of London, and would show the beneficial results which flowed from this institution. (Great applause.)

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Earl Russell, Lady Russell, and daughter then retired, and Mr. EIFFE, who took the chair, gave the remaining toasts, which were—"The Health of Earl Russell," "The Treasurers" (Mr. Leaf and Mr. Greston), "The Donors and Examiner" (Mr. Saunders), and "The Ladies."

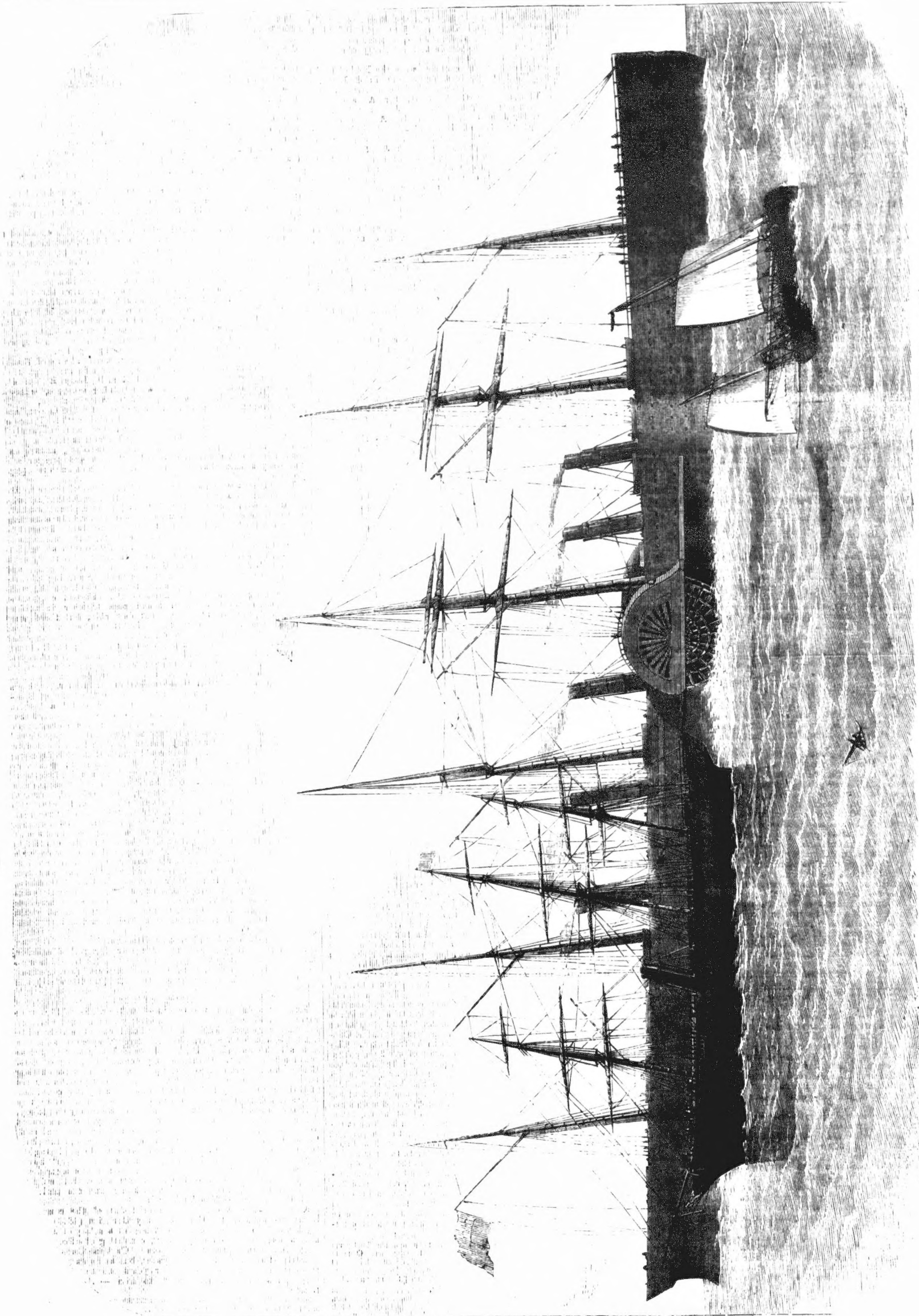
**EXECUTION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.**—Twelve negro soldiers were executed at Vicksburg on the 26th of May for the murder of Mrs. Cook and her child. The men had left their camp one night without leave, and for the purpose of robbery. They went to Colonel Cook's house and shot him, but after a little time he managed to crawl out to a barn. Meantime they demanded money of Mrs. Cook, and on her refusal to give up her property shot her and her child dead. They sacked and fired the place to wipe out all traces of their crime. They had a fair trial, and were justly convicted. Thousands flocked to see the execution. The ground was kept by their own and other regiments. Being asked what they had to say, they stated that they had fought for their country, and been taught to hate rebels, but asserted their innocence of the murder, and said, "Jesus was their friend." They then sang a hymn, and the chaplain made a short prayer. The executioner went along, placing the rope round each man's neck, and adjusting the caps over their heads. The word was given, and the twelve men were between earth and heaven. A wild murmur of the black women and children rang from hill to hill, but the band struck up, and the multitude gradually dispersed.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

**A STRANGE CHANGE.**—The magistrates of the county of Gloucester have elected Captain Henry Christian (1863) of the royal navy, to be their chief constable, at a salary of £380 per annum, over seventy-one applicants, consisting of officers of the army and many practical civilians. Captain Christian was formerly attached to the royal yacht, but as he saw no chance of employment for the next four years, he has accepted the very handsome offer now made to him.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

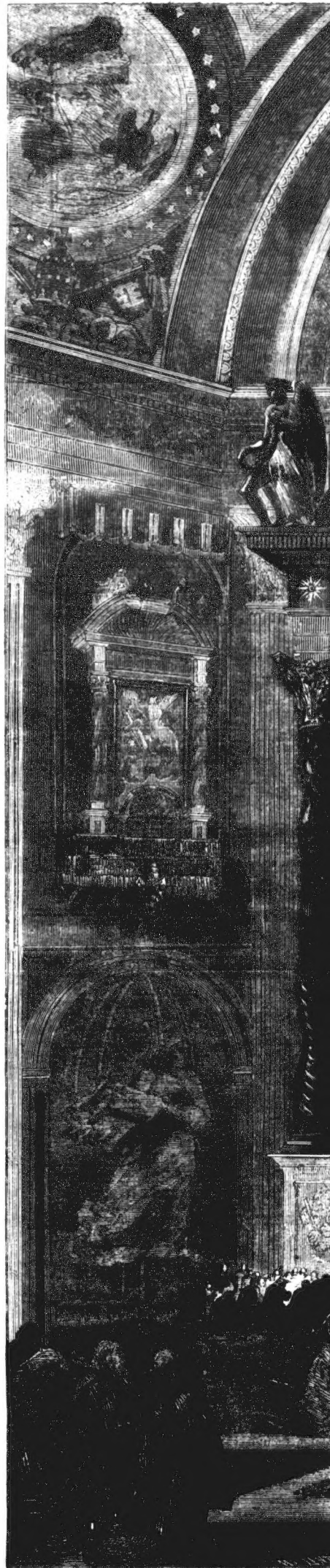
**GENTLEMEN ONLY.**—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 482, New Oxford-street, W.C.—*Advertisement.*

at election times, and only then. There is no party in parliament, and those who have been denominated Tories as naturally and easily as the Tory Opposition to which they truly belong to assume the name of Liberalism is a tribute to the Administration, as hypocrisy is a tribute to the counterfeited which is esteemed. But there is no party in parliament, and those who have been denominated Tories as naturally and easily as the Tory Opposition to which they truly belong to assume the name of Liberalism is a tribute to the Administration, as hypocrisy is a tribute to the counterfeited which is esteemed. But there is no party in parliament, and those who have been denominated Tories as naturally and easily as the Tory Opposition to which they truly belong to assume the name of Liberalism is a tribute to the Administration, as hypocrisy is a tribute to the counterfeited which is esteemed. 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THE GREAT EASTERN PROCEEDING TO THE NORTH, WITH THE ATLANTIC CABLE ON BOARD. (See page 55.)





THE GREAT EASTERN PROCEEDING TO THE NORE, WITH THE ATLANTIC CABLE ON BOARD. (See page 55.)



ST. PETER'S DAY AT ROME. (See page 55.)



**Black.**

**MAKES-BOUGH STREET.**  
 24th and Bonanza. Bids-park - James  
 appeared at his home, late charged before Mr.  
 ing a watch from the person of Mr. Frederick Shepherd  
 residing at Leggett, North Mimms, Heria. Mr. Shepher  
 seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening I was wa  
 park, when the prisoner came behind me, put his ha  
 waistcoat pocket, and took my watch, breaking it off a  
 lured him, and a gentleman on my hand. The prisoner  
 took a watch from my hand. I saw the prisoner  
 and resisted a good deal, but he was detained till a park  
 when he was given into custody. Mr. Arthur Goddard, of  
 street West, said: I saw the prosecutor and the pris  
 oner, and hearing the prosecutor say he had been ro  
 assistance, took the watch from the prisoner's hand, and  
 till the park-constable arrived. Mr. Knox: I saw  
 very violent on my taking him into custody, kicked me  
 tried to throw me. The prisoner: I wish you would  
 much rather be dealt with at once. Mr. Knox: I  
 but I shall have inquiries made respecting you, and you  
 A GENTLEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A CONSTA  
 Wornick, gentleman, staying at Evans's Hotel, Ch  
 charged before Mr. Knox, for having drunk and disor  
 manner, and also with assaulting a Police-constable. Yea  
 that on the previous night he saw the defendant, who  
 Heymarket, in company with two or three females.  
 making a great noise, and he requested him to go aw



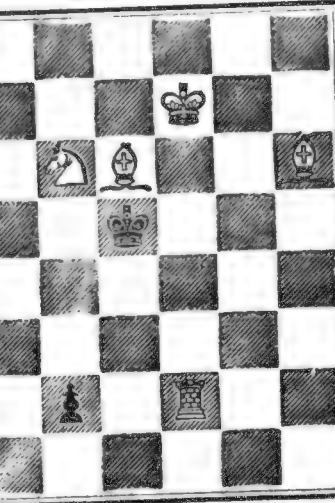
# Chess.

275.—By W. MACKENZIE, Esq.  
Black.



White.  
move, and mate in three moves.

BLEM No. 276.—By Mr. H.  
Black.



White.  
to move, and mate in three moves.

een Mr. Bird, one of our most brilliant players,  
[King's Gambit declined.]

Mr. B.

Black.

1. P to K 4
2. B to B 4
3. P to Q 3
4. P takes Q P
5. Q Kt to B 3
6. B to K Kt 5
7. K Kt to K 2
8. P to K B 4
9. Castles
10. K to B square
11. P to Q 4 (c)
12. Q to Q 8
13. K takes Kt (b)
14. B takes P
15. K takes B
16. Q to K B 3
17. Kt to K 6 (ch)
18. B to B 4
19. Q to R 4
20. P to Q 5 (ch)
21. R to B 3
22. B takes B (ch)
23. Kt to K 7 (ch)
24. Kt takes K B P
25. P to K Kt 4 (d)
26. K to Kt 2
27. K to R 3
28. Kt to R 6 (ch)
29. B takes Kt (ch)
30. Q takes P (mate)

—putting the adverse Queen out of play for  
leaving vacant a square on which to post his own  
ost the "exchange," but he has more than an  
superior position of his forces.  
ucts the counter-attack with great skill; but at  
7 seems preferable.  
ound, though exceedingly hazardous in appear-  
is very prettily terminated.

knowledge the courtesy of Mr. W. Mitchell, of the  
t," in favouring us with the above game.]

IMPULSED BY WOMEN.—A very courageous attack  
made by three Yorkshire women the other night  
at the cottage of Mr. John Binna, of Norwood-  
gate, was entered through the window by a man.  
There were three women, who, on hearing a noise in  
went down stairs and found a man in the house.  
and he was thrown upon the floor. However,  
in the course of which one of the women opened the  
er pushed him out. Upon examination it was dis-  
\$5 note had been stolen, the savings of a young  
at the house. The burglar unfortunately escaped.

## Law and Police.

### POLICE COURTS.

**OMNIBUS THIEVES.**—Mary Harris and Elizabeth Shipp, well-dressed women, were charged on remand before the Lord Mayor with a robbery. About three o'clock on Monday week two metropolitan detective sergeants named Courthope and Shaw saw the prisoners, who were known to them, leave an omnibus in Tottenham-court-road. Having reason to suspect them, the officers followed the prisoners, who entered another omnibus going to Westminster. That they left at St. Martin's Church, and went into a public house in Dancannon-street. They then entered an omnibus going to Victoria Station, and got out there. Thence they took an omnibus to the Edgware-road, the officer following in a cab, without, however, the prisoners knowing that they were being watched. They got out in the Edgware-road and went into a public-house, on leaving which they took an omnibus to Park-lane, where they got out, and finally entered an omnibus going to the bank. On arriving at the bank one of the detectives spoke to the conductor, and from something the latter said they asked a woman who was leaving the omnibus with the prisoners and other passengers if she had lost anything. She put her hand into her pocket and replied that she had lost her money, a small sum which had been loose in her pocket, and her railway ticket. The detectives then took the prisoners into custody on the charge of stealing them. They replied that there must be some mistake, but the officers persisted in accusing them of the robbery, and took them to a police-station. While the charge was being taken there the prisoner Shipp was seen to stoop down, and a pocket knife was afterwards found on a ledge of the dock in which she had stood. On the prisoner Harris two silver pencil-cases and a purse containing 21s. 4s. 8d. were found, and on Shipp 9s. 7d. Police-constable Joseph Watts, 184 N, said he knew the prisoners as the associates of convicted thieves, and Sergeant Cole, 23 C, deposed that he had known both prisoners for years. About two years ago the prisoner Shipp was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for stealing pocket-books. Harris had also been convicted, but the conviction was afterwards quashed. The Lord Mayor sentenced each of the prisoners to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

### BOW STREET.

**A MELANCHOLY STORY.**—A middle-aged, married woman, named Wardell, was brought into court by the officials of the Strand station, to be examined and passed as a lunatic to Hanwell. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Rogers, the surgeon of the station, that Mrs. Wardell was found in an empty house some time ago, and, being unable to give a satisfactory account of herself, was brought to Bow-street, and sent by the magistrate to the workhouse. Since then she had shown signs of insanity, and laboured under the delusion that some one was pursuing her with intent to murder her; and yet, at intervals, she seemed perfectly calm and rational. The nurse said she was restless at night, and woke up with sudden exclamations which led her to fear that she would destroy herself, if not continually watched. He believed she had been twelve months in a private lunatic asylum. Mrs. Wardell, who seemed quite as sensible as the nurse herself, said it was true that she was sent to an asylum by her husband, but although kept there twelve months she was as sane as a woman could be within three days after her arrival there; but it answered the purpose of the managers to keep her there, and of course her husband wanted to get rid of her. The fact that her husband was in the habit of shamefully ill-treating her, and now he seemed anxious to get her safely lodged at the public expense. She suffered occasionally from severe headache, as well as the might with the trouble and ill-usage she had undergone, and when she left her home and sought refuge in an empty house it was in consequence of ill-treatment from her husband. She did not deny that she suffered occasionally from the head, but it would be absurd, and a great injustice, to send her to a lunatic asylum. The husband having been sent for, stated, in answer to the court, that his wife formerly a grocer, in comfortable circumstances, but he had suffered great losses and now was reduced to poverty. His poor wife's mind had been affected by this trouble, and among the delusions which afflicted her was the notion that he treated her unkindly. He had never done so, and God only knew what he had suffered on her account. Mr. Humphreys, the second clerk, asked her how it was she desired to return to her husband if he constantly ill-treated her. Mrs. Wardell replied that she hoped to see him. She had been persecuted by neighbours, and had gone out to avoid them. Mr. Flowers: Supposing I send you back to the workhouse for a few days to see if you quite recover. Mrs. Wardell said she had no objection to this, and thought it would be the best thing to do. The husband said he should be very glad to take her back home if she would return with him. His only anxiety was to get her restored. Mr. Rogers said she did not belong to his parish, and he did not know how the guardians might relish her being brought back to them. Mr. Flowers: Well, let her go back to your lunatic asylum Saturday, and then report as to her condition.

### WESTMINSTER.

**MIDNIGHT AMUSEMENT.**—Edward Young was charged before Mr. Selfe with assaulting Police-sergeant Butherford under the following circumstances:—It appeared that about half-past one on Monday morning he heard a noise in Charles-street. He went to the spot, and found a crowd of persons collected, and, upon making inquiries, ascertained that two men were running a race. He went in the direction they had gone, and met two men, nearly naked, who were running the race. Several of the crowd wished him not to interfere, some of them saying if he received a pint of ale he would not stop the race. The prisoner was one of them. Witness endeavoured to induce him to leave, but he would not. A gentleman who lived close by said that he had been greatly annoyed by the crowd, and offered witness all the assistance he could. He was told that one of the pedestrians was a servant of Sir A. Keble, and that the prisoner said that he had been drinking, and that he had been sober should not have interfered. He was sorry for what he had done. Mr. Selfe: Then you are only fined 2s. 6d. The fine was paid.

### CLERKENWELL.

**IMMODERATE CHASTISEMENT OF A HORSE.**—Thomas Somes, a cab-driver, wearing the badge 4875, was charged with having cruelly ill-treated a horse. Mr. W. Love, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stated the case, from which it appeared that on the day the offence occurred, the defendant on his return home with his horse and cab after his day's work, took the animal out of the cab, and savagely beat it about the head with a chisel. After having given the horse a number of violent blows, whilst another man held it by the head, he again took the traces, and holding it with both hands, inflicted several blows with all the force he could muster. The horse in his struggles got down, and ran into the stable, whither defendant followed it, and beat it with a stick, till it lay in the stable. He then threw a bucket of water over it, and subsequently the horse got up, when it showed signs of great distress and exhaustion from the ill-treatment it had been subjected to. Evidence was given of the form of the above statement, on which the defendant's solicitor set up for the defence that no undue violence had been used, and that the horse was a vicious animal, and had on several occasions attempted to bite the defendant. The horse in biting at the defendant had torn buttons off his waistcoat and trousers. Witness having been called for the defence, and examined pro and con, Mr. Barker, in commenting upon the case, said that there was no justification for the immoderate violence which the defendant had used, and he fined him £2 and costs, or in default fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction. The fine was paid.

### MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**DARING ROBBERY IN BED-PARK.**—Thomas Morris, a young man, described as of no home, labourer, was charged before Mr. Knox with stealing a watch from the person of Mr. Frederick Shepherd, a well-known lady residing at 14, North Mims, Hert. Mr. Shepherd said: Between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening I was walking across Hyde-park, when the prisoner came behind me, put his hand round into my waistcoat pocket, and took my watch, breaking it off at the bow. I called him, and a gentleman on my calling out came to my assistance and took the watch from the prisoner's hand. The prisoner was very violent and resisted a good deal, but he was detained till a park-constable came up, when he was given into custody. Mr. Arthur Girdard, of No. 64, Cannon-street West, said: I saw the prosecutor and the prisoner struggling together, and bearing the prosecutor say he had been robbed. I went to his assistance, took the watch from the prisoner's hand, and then secured him, till the park-constable arrived. Mr. Knox: Mr. Girdard, you rendered very efficient aid. James Sanford, a park-constable: The prisoner was very violent on my taking him into custody, kicked me several times, and tried to throw me. The prisoner: I wish you would settle it here. I'm much rather, said I saw the prisoner. I dare say you would be glad if I shall have inquiries made respecting you, and you are remanded.

**A GENTLEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.**—Mr. Thomas Worsick, gentleman, staying at Evans's Hotel, Covent-garden, was charged before Mr. Knox with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner, and also with assaulting Police-constable Yeo, 31 A. Yeo said that on the previous night he saw the defendant, who was drunk, in the Haymarket, in company with two or three females. The defendant was making a great noise, and he requested him to go away. The defendant

went a short distance, and tried, but unsuccessfully, to get admitted to a night-house, and then returned to the witness. On his again telling him that he might have been returned to do so, said he had been boxing for four years, and did not care for him, at the same time aiming a blow at his head with a stick, but his helmet prevented his head being injured. The defendant (smiling) said he was "accused," having been out doing, and taken too much wine. Mr. Knox said a person like the defendant ought not to appear in a police-court, and fined him 20s., or seven days' imprisonment.

**BASE INDEMNITY.**—John Crosby, an elderly man, was charged before Mr. Knox with taking a 25-note, the property of Mr. William George Hipkin, of the White Lion Tavern, St. Alban-place. Mr. Hipkin: I intend to prosecute the prisoner for robbing me under very aggravating circumstances. Some time ago the prisoner was knocking about getting a very precarious living by holding horses, &c. I gave him a job to clean some pots. Being without a potboy, and a person in my employ suggesting that I should take the poor old fellow in my employ instead of having another boy, I acceded to his request, giving him 2s. a week, board and lodging, and clothes. I went to the annual trade dinner in May last, and while was gone the prisoner had a 25-note given to him to get changed by a person left in charge of my business, and he never returned with the note or the change. In addition to this he obtained an 18s. note from a friend, stating that he had been sent by me for it, which was not the case. Mr. William Wykes, of No. 5, Baker-street, Cambridge-street, said: On the 17th of May Mr. Hipkin entrusted me with the care of his house, and I gave the prisoner a 25-note belonging to him, and he changed it for another 25-note, and the prisoner never returned. The prisoner, who put no questions to the witness, and made no answer to the charge, was remanded.

### WORSHIP STREET.

**A BRUTAL MOTHER.**—A few days since Police-constable Farrington, 622 N, while on duty in the City-road, noticed a boy and girl in such a deplorable condition, and so haggard in look, that he stopped and questioned them. The boy, who was without stockings, shoes, and jacket—after some hesitation—admitted that they had run away from home the previous night, and had slept in a passage during the night, and, furthermore, they had been treated with cruelty and neglect by their mother. The girl's attire was most abominably scanty, she having on merely a sort of cloak, so short that the hind portion of her person was uncovered, and the front concealed only by an old pinafore. The constable brought them to this court, and Mr. Hillman, after minutely questioning them—directed that they should be conveyed to be Shoreditch Workhouse, and that inquiries be made as to the truth of their statement. Farrington quickly ascertained that there was but too much truth in the complaint against the mother. He found her in a state of semi-imbecility at the bar of the Cook public-house, in Old-street. When made to understand that her children were in custody, and would be brought before the magistrate this day, she said, "The dear children; God knows I love them, and will be there to fetch them away." Farrington also discovered that this woman was lodging in a most filthy apartment in Baltham-street, St. Luke's, and cohabiting with a man working as a moulder, in the service of a firm in Goswell-street. The magistrate asked now whether the mother of the children was present, and being answered in the affirmative, directed that she should be charged with assault and placed in the dock, which was accordingly done. The boy was then questioned as to his knowledge of the obligation attendant upon an oath, which being fully sufficiently comprehensive, he was sworn and detailed, although with evident reluctance, a series of grave offences against his mother, principally those concerned instances of gross neglect, and the fact that she had been in the habit of leaving them to starve for themselves during the entire day, return at night, fling herself on the bed, and not supply them with food. On one of these occasions, he (the boy) took from her a half-crown, spent sixpence for 10s., which himself and sister ate. For this act she when conscious beat him, although he returned to charge, and subsequently, sick of the ill-age and neglect he to his sister he should leave home, and she said she would accompany him. There were several other instances of the boy's father, who was a night watchman, being ill-treated by his mother. She said she was in consequence of his mother striking him against the window-ledge, but he maliciously fenced explanation of a wound above the left temple, not of recent date, which had caused a complete hole. Garland, the parish constable of St. Luke's, said that he had been requested by the police to attend and mention what he knew of the prisoner and her children. A more worthless woman could hardly be found. Her husband had been dead between five and six years. The father then died. The complaint stated that on Sunday afternoon, 1859, when Mr. D'Eyncourt presided at this court, that gentleman sent her for six months to the House of Correction for taking this boy in her arms, and flinging him beneath the fire-place, where a burn occasioned the injury above the temple. When her husband died he left her two houses, these had been bought out of her hands by Calcraft, the auctioneer, who supplied her with what money she required for drink with her face and arms. 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## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved, that in the opinion of the house the evils arising from the present state of the Burial Service of the Established Church demanded the early attention of the legislature. The noble lord expressed the belief that if the bishops were at liberty they would gladly introduce some measure for remedying the condition of things complained of, but the difficulty was that the majority of the clergy was opposed to any alteration of the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the introduction of the motion at that late period of the session, when the greater portion of the right rev. bench were absent. Earl Granville recommended the withdrawal of the motion. It had been proposed to issue a royal commission to consider some of the rubrics, but the whole matter was surrounded with difficulty. The discussion was continued by the Bishop of London and Earl Grey; and Lord Ebury persisting with his motion, upon a division it was negatived by forty-three to twenty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Verner addressed a question to the Chief Secretary for Ireland relative to the proceedings at a public dinner lately given to Mr. Chas. Duffy in Dublin, at which the members for Dungarvan and Youghal (Mr. Maguire and Mr. Butt) were present, and the toast of the Queen's health was received with marked disrespect. Mr. B. Peel replied that he was not responsible for the proceedings at the dinner referred to, and that as to the speeches of Mr. Maguire and Mr. Butt on the occasion he saw nothing in them to find fault with. Mr. Ward Hunt then moved the following resolution:—"That the evidence taken before the committee of this house on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that great facilities exist for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, and also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmunds, and laid before this house, showed a laxity of practice and want of caution, on the part of the Lord Chancellor, in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of an improper motive, are, in the opinion of this house, highly reprehensible and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of State." The hon. member frankly avowed that he proposed this motion as a vote of censure upon the Lord Chancellor, and observed that if he had undertaken it on frivolous or insufficient grounds the censure would recoil upon his own head, whilst, if he could show that there were real and substantial grounds for it, he should be satisfied with having discharged his duty. In a lengthened and temperate speech the hon. member carefully analysed the evidence taken before the select committee, and concluded, from all the facts of the case, that the Lord Chancellor had exhibited a moral obtuseness that had given great occasion for scandal, that he had led people to think that places could be obtained by corrupt means, that he did not seem too nicely the reasons for removing one man from office and appointing another, and that his "laxity of practice," if such words could be applied, to

him, had enabled the persons by whom he was surrounded to practise a system of corruption which was almost as bad for the country as if he himself were personally guilty of it. The Lord Advocate, after an elaborate speech in defence of the Lord Chancellor, moved by way of amendment—"That this house having considered the report of the select committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken by it, agrees with the committee in the opinion that the facts which are established acquit the Lord Chancellor from all charge in the matter to which it refers, except that of haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde; that this house is of opinion that some further check should be placed by law upon the granting of pensions to the holders of legal offices." Mr. Bouverie avowed a want of confidence in the Lord Chancellor in the administration of his office. He concurred with the committee in putting aside all questions of corruption on his part; but there were corrupt practices going on in offices connected with him, though he was not cognizant of them, which the house was bound to notice and condemn. There had been gross malpractices on the part of officers in the Court of Bankruptcy, and he considered that the Lord Chancellor had been guilty of a dereliction of duty in granting retiring pensions without inquiry. He moved a resolution to this effect. Mr. Hunt offered to allow his resolution to be negatived in order to let in a resolution of which Mr. Bouverie had given notice more distinctly exculpating the Lord Chancellor

from any charge of corruption. The original resolution was negatived. The amendment of the Lord Advocate being put as a substantive motion, Lord Palmerston, observing that the house had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Chancellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned. The house then divided, and there were—for the adjournment, 163; against it, 177. Majority, 14. The announcement of the numbers was received with vehement and continued cheering from the Opposition. Lord Palmerston said: I am anxious not to give the house more trouble than is necessary, and the Government will, therefore, accept the division which has just occurred as indicating the feeling of the house with respect to the motion of my right hon. friend Mr. Bouverie. Therefore, the motion proposed by the Government will not be pressed to a division. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

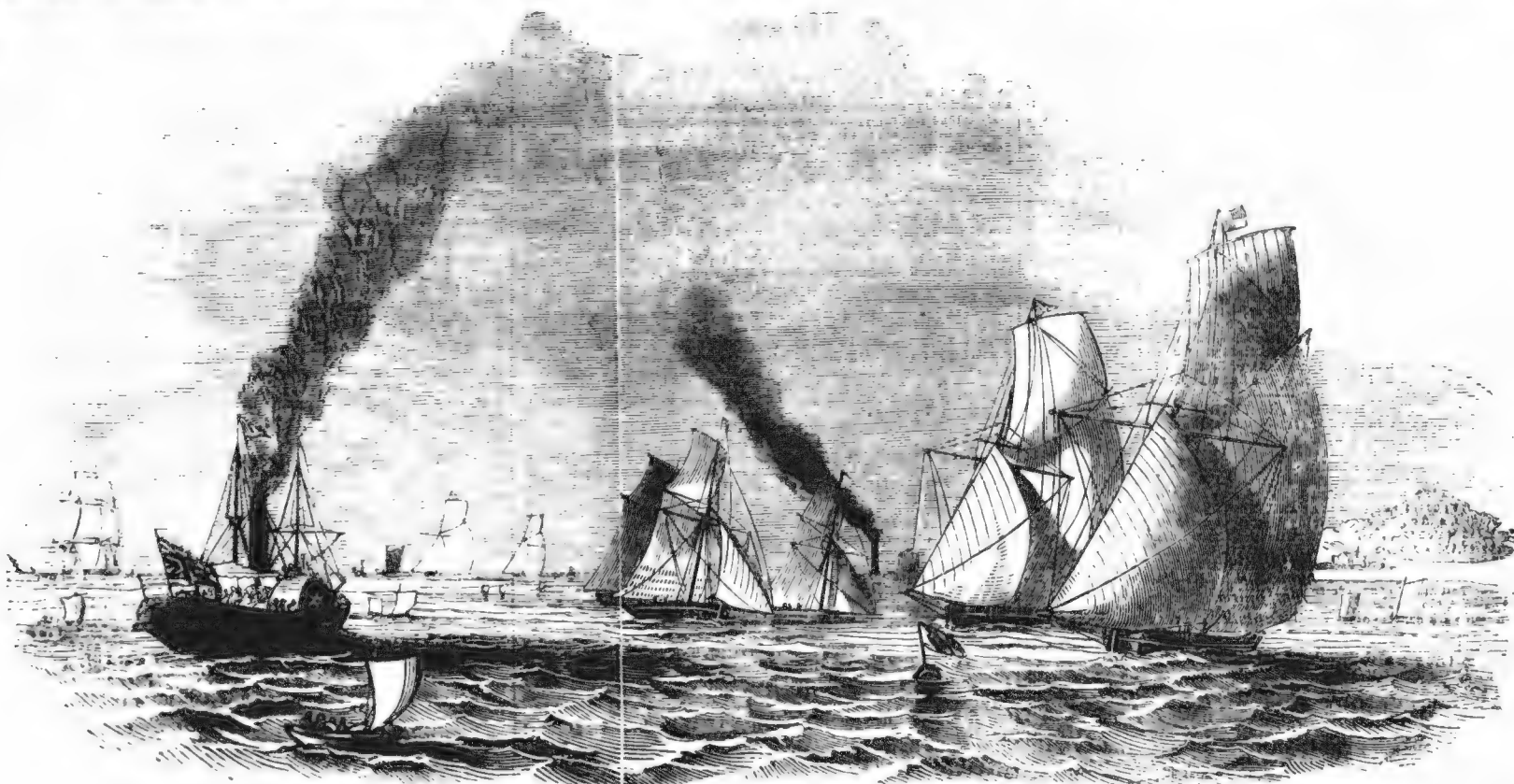
—The *Standard* in the *Star* says:

"The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made what is assuredly a very grand mistake. They have refused to give the representatives of the London press the opportunity of making their readers acquainted with the details of the operations in laying the cable, and in so many words have declined to sanction the publication of any account of their proceedings save that one which will be prepared by their own deputed and retained chronicler, Dr. Russell. It is patent to every one that in Dr. Russell the company has the very best man possible for the task: that is a fact which it is impossible to gainsay. Nor could any one having the pleasure of Dr. Russell's acquaintance suppose for a moment that he will give anything but a fair and honorable, and impartial record. But if the directors have nothing to hide, if they do not anticipate any shortcomings or hitches in the carrying out of their arrangements, why should they object to the presence on board their ship of so credited representatives of the press, who would have equal opportunities of observing the course of affairs, and who, instead of being retained by the promoters of the speculation, would simply be on duty in the interests of the public. With round complacency the directors state that daily bulletins will be issued, through the medium of the cable, by Mr. Reuter. Yes, supposing all goes right; but if there be a hitch, if the cable itself is not properly laid, if the electric batteries do not work, what then? We shall then only have the directors' own account of the reason why, dashed up in the most skillful literary manner. The reporters are, perhaps, well out of it. To be penned up for a month even in the biggest of ships would assuredly not be the pleasantest way of getting through one's time; but the directors would have done infinitely better in gracefully offering every facility for the publication of their proceedings than in arousing suspicion, however remote, that they did not want their arrangements reported save by those directly interested in investing their arrangements with a respectable hue."

On Sunday, a little girl named Brilland, eight years of age, died from this dreadful malady in the London Hospital, after much suffering. She had been bitten in the leg a month ago by a strange dog, and since then been under the most watchful medical attendance.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 58.)



THE GREAT SAILING MATCH. (See page 53.)



ENAMEL CUP OF THE

## Literature.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.  
A SKETCH FOR YOUR

CHARLES STERLING was one-and-twenty, a truthful, intelligent fellow; and one, with the portion of the female community called nearly a song, he could tell a story, and he could like a professor. In short, he was a perfect man, and his companionship was prized very much. He had been blessed with the advantages of wealth; but when his father died, and the inheritance had been settled, there were but a few for the son. And what were these few? Sterling? He was not really a spendthrift, but he had not yet become dissipated. His nature was all of the better kind. But his dog, and his gun, and his fishing rod, and his horse, and all the while he was patrimony without adding anything thereto.

Among the many fair maidens of Oakville him there was only one whom Charles Sterling loved. She was Mary Bosworth. She was not a beautiful girl in town; but there could not be a more devoted lover as well as he could have a true-hearted, and her smile was as warm as sunlight of early summer. Charles had told her of his love, and she had received the assurance that his love was true. He spoke of marriage, she hesitated. She loved, and to whom she owed a sacred duty, her father's full and free consent could she give. Her mother had been dead many years, and she joy of her father's home.

Mr. Bosworth had started in life a poor, struggling industry and perseverance, united with



from any charge of corruption. The original resolution was negative. The amendment of the Lord Advocate being put as a substantive motion, Lord Palmerston, observing that the house had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Chancellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned. The house then divided, and there were—for the adjournment, 163; against it, 177. Majority, 14. The announcement of the numbers was received with vehemence and continued cheering from the Opposition. Lord Palmerston said: I am anxious not to give the house more trouble than is necessary, and the Government will, therefore, accept the division which has just occurred as indicating the feeling of the house with respect to the motion of my right hon. friend Mr. Bouverie. Therefore, the motion proposed by the Government will not be pressed to a division. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

#### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

—The *Flaneur* in the *Star* says:—"The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made what is assuredly a very grand mistake. They have refused to give the representatives of the London press the opportunity of making their readers acquainted with the details of the operations in laying the cable, and in so many words have declined to sanction the publication of any account of their proceedings save that one which will be prepared by their own deputed and retained chronicler, Dr. Russell. It is patent to every one that in Dr. Russell the company has the very best man possible for the task: that is a fact which it is impossible to gainsay. Nor could any one having the pleasure of Dr. Russell's acquaintance suppose for a moment that he will give anything but a fair, and honourable, and impartial record. But there is nothing to hide, if they do not anticipate any attacks in the carrying out of their arrangements, subject to the presence on board their ship of scores of the press, who would have equal opportunity of the course of affairs, and who, instead of being promoters of the speculation, would simply be on the side of the public. With round complacency the daily bulletins will be issued, through the press, by Mr. Renter. Yes, supposing all goes as a hitch, if the cable itself is not properly constructed, do not work, what then? We shall direct our own account of the reason why, in a literary manner. The reporters are, perhaps, penned up for a month even in the biggest of the most pleasant way of getting through directors would have done infinitely better in every facility for the publication of their proceedings, however remote, that they did engagements reported save, by those directly interested in the arrangements with a roscate hue." The girl named Brilland, eight years of age, died of a malady in the London Hospital, after much suffering, and been bitten in the leg a month ago by a strange animal under the most watchful medical attend-



ENAMEL CUP OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

#### ART TREASURES IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

We again give a selection from the Art Treasures in the Dublin International Exhibition, and take the present opportunity of noticing the very fine bronzes of Barbedienne, of Paris, shown by Messrs Jackson and Graham, of London. A figure of Penelope with her distaff mourning for the absence of Ulysses is remarkably well modelled. A faun playing on a flute and a hunter resting by are distinguished by the excellence of their attitudes and by the perfection of their finish. Reproductions of Lorenzo di Medici's "Thinker," of Michael Angelo's "Moses," and of the top of a tomb in the Vatican, modelled after M. Angelo, and adapted to a clock, are admirable specimens of bronze. But perhaps as being more novel, the ormolu enamels will attract greater attention. Barbedienne has sent some marvellous specimens of this kind of work—some crucifixes and crosses being notable, while vases, tazze, lamps, in this enamel applied to Algerian onyx, are worthy of patient examination as works of high art at a very moderate price. Than this stand there is hardly anything more attractive in the Exhibition, and the visitor should not fail to see the reproduction of the Limoges enamels on copper. They are perfect. The *Sèvres Châta* exhibited by the French Government is hardly so good as has been seen elsewhere, but overhead every eye is attracted to a piece of Gobelins tapestry made in 1861, and reproducing in this so soft that the original artists would be as much surprised as delighted, the celebrated "Vierge aux poissons." Two pieces of tapestry, finished in 1863, by Murer, after Watteau, are also marvellous specimens of the Gobelins work. The Beauvais tapestry in the court is very good indeed. The bronzes shown by Miroir Freres et Fils are admirable, especially two pieces by Salmon, which are quite perfect as works of art. Two figures after Vandyke, by the same artist, assure us that he is as great in adaptation as in original conception. A Bacchante, by Clodion, is also a remarkably good bronze, and on the stand, though it is not half filled, are many smaller works of great merit. Some Etruscan antiquities, shown by Barbezat, of Val d'Osne, the largest manufacturer in France, will deservedly attract the attention. But of all the modelling in bronze, perhaps the specimens best calculated to please the general visitor are seven small figures, called "The Athletes," modelled by our own Durham, but finished in France. Than the attitudes of the boys bowling, the boy catching, the boys with the oars, and the boy resting, there can, perhaps, be shown nothing better in metal. An ebony cabinet, inlaid with brass, near the stand of Messrs Jackson and Graham, will deserve attention. Leroy et Fil, of the Palais Royal, show some beautiful foreign watches, got up with exquisite taste and of very great value. One with the royal arms of England in enamel; another, the back of which is a mass of rubies and diamonds, is only excelled by a third in delicate enamel, showing ivy leaves. Their piping bullfinch is already drawing many visitors. Fourdenois, of Paris, has sent some furniture which is really good. A walnut sideboard in the Renaissance style, standing in the nave, is beyond question one of the gems of the Exhibition.



IVORY CUP OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

#### Literature.

##### LIVE FOR SOMETHING. A SKETCH FOR YOUTH.

CHARLES STERLING was one-and-twenty, a genial, good-hearted, truthful, intelligent fellow; and one, withal, whom the youngest portion of the female community called nearly handsome. He could sing a song, he could tell a story, and he could play the pianoforte like a professor. In short, he was a perfect magazine of accomplishments, and his companionship was prized very highly by those who sought the lighter and gay enjoyments of social life. In boyhood Charles had been blessed with the advantages that flow from wealth; but when his father died, and the business of the administration had been settled, there were but a few thousand dollars left for the son. And what were these few thousand dollars for Charles Sterling? He was not really a spendthrift, nor had he any very bad habits. He had not yet become dissipated, and the impulses of his nature were all of the better kind. But he kept his horse, and his dog, and his gun, and his fishing rods; and he dressed very neatly and prettily; and all the while he was drawing upon his patrimony without adding anything thereto.

Among the many fair maidens of Oakville who had smiled upon him there was only one whom Charles Sterling really loved; and that was Mary Bosworth. She was not, perhaps, the most beautiful girl in town; but there could not be one better; and she loved Charles as well as he could her. She was pure and true-hearted, and her smile was as warm and charming as the sunlight of early summer. Charles had told her of his love, and had received the assurance that his love was returned; but when he spoke of marriage, she hesitated. There was another whom she loved, and to whom she owed a sacred duty. Not without her father's full and free consent could she give her hand away. Her mother had been dead many years, and she was alone the gift and joy of her father's home.

Mr. Bosworth had started in life a poor, friendless boy, but by untiring industry and perseverance, united with honesty of purpose,

he had won his way to a position of wealth and influence. And to this man Charles Sterling applied for a great favour.

"You ask me for the hand of my daughter," said Bosworth, laying aside his spectacles, and closing the book he had been reading.

"Yes, sir," replied Charles, speaking less falteringly than at first. "I love her truly, and I am sure she returns that love."

"Charles," spoke Mr. Bosworth, kindly, but yet with a seriousness that was not altogether pleasant to the youth, "a home without love would be a sad, desolate place; but love cannot make a home. I am going to speak very plainly to you, for the subject is one of too deep and vital importance to be lightly passed upon. You cannot love my daughter better than I love her, and before I suffer her to go out from this home of peace and comfort I would know whither she is going, and what shall be the foundation of this new life upon which she proposes to enter. I would not make a mere business matter of the holy relation of husband and wife; nor should it be forgotten that there are sacred duties to be performed upon entering into that relation. Now, in what way do you plan to furnish a home for your wife?"

"In what way, sir?" repeated Charles, with a vacant stare into the host's face.

"Yes," said Bosworth, as the youth hesitated, "I would like to know how you propose to furnish a home; and, furthermore, I would like to know what sort of a home it will be."

"Why—of course I shall furnish a good home for my wife, sir," answered Charles, quite independently. "Do you doubt me, sir?"

"I do not doubt your good intentions, Charles; but I do much doubt your ability."

The youth had a quiver upon his lips, but he did not speak it.

"Tell me," pursued Mr. Bosworth, "what are your plans for the future? Whence will you derive the income that is to support yourself and wife?"

Charles hung his head, and tried to think how much money he owned; but he could not tell. Finally he said, "I trust you do not fear, sir, that I shall fail to support my wife in a proper manner."

"You do not answer me. I ask you what are your plans—what your purpose—for the future? Let me know that, and then I can

judge whether I will voluntarily cast the lot of my beloved child with your own."

Charles Sterling was uneasy. He did not know how to answer.

"Ah, Charles," said Mr. Bosworth, slowly shaking his head, "I fear you have no plan at all. You have no fixed purpose for the future. Thus far in life you have only been plucking the fragment flowers that have blossomed in your pathway, forgetting that the winter cometh in which no flowers can bloom save those that are carefully nurtured and protected. Do you remember James Audley, and Philip Severn, and Arthur Manning?"

"Mr. Bosworth," cried the youth, with a flushed brow, "do you mean to insinuate that I could sink as they sank?"

"I mean to insinuate nothing, Charles. But tell me—can you not remember when they were as happy and as hopeful as you are now?"

"Yes, sir."

"And yet you have seen them fall?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you believe that they fell designedly? Do you believe that either one of them voluntarily chose the position to which they sank?"

"No, sir,—of course not."

"This brings us, then, to the subject which I would open to your understanding. The thousands who are yearly sinking into the slough of despair have not voluntarily chosen that course. The white-haired old man, chained in a felon's dungeon, did not, in the morning of life, purpose to reach that sad goal. Ah, my boy, the danger is not, as a general thing, in making a wrong choice; but it is in making no choice at all. What would you think of the mariner who should launch his bark upon the ocean, amid various currents and changing winds, with no one at the helm? And yet such a mariner would be no more foolish than is he who launches forth upon the ocean of life without any fixed purpose. The ship of the mariner may be never so strongly built and tastefully proportioned; her spars may be of the best pattern; her sails new and firmly tent; her rigging perfect in every particular; and her crew true and faithful;—but with no pre-determined course, and with no steady, sleepless hand at the helm, she will be most likely to drift away upon some rock or quicksand, and so close her







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